Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

January 7, 1957

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Insoluble Matter	0.005 % Max.
Chloride (Cl)	0.001 % Max.
Nitrate (NO_3)	0.003 % Max.
Phosphate (PO_4)	0.0005 % Max.
Sulfate (SO_4)	0.005 % Max.
Heavy Metals (as Pb)	0.001 % Max.
Magnesium and Allied Cations	0.020 % Max.
pH of 5% Solution at 25°C	5.0-5.5

Particle Size (Mesh): at least 95% thru U.S. No. 20 Sieve
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Insoluble Matter	0.010 % Max.
Chloride (Cl)	0.005 % Max.
Nitrate (NO_3)	0.010 % Max.
Phosphate (PO_4)	0.001 % Max.
Sulfate (SO_4)	0.010 % Max.
Heavy Metals (as Pb)	0.003 % Max.
pH of 5% Solution at 25°C	5.0-5.5

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Sulfate (SO_4)	0.20 % Max.
pH of 5% Solution at 25°C	9.0-10.0

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Meets A.C.S. Specifications

Assay (as MoO_3)	85.0 % Min.
Insoluble in NH_4OH	0.010 % Max.
Chloride (Cl)	0.002 % Max.
Phosphate (PO_4)	0.0005% Max.
Sulfate (SO_4)	0.020 % Max.
Heavy Metals (as Pb)	0.003 % Max.

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Nitrate (NO_3)	0.003 % Max.
Phosphate (PO_4)	0.0005% Max.
Sulfate (SO_4)	0.020 % Max.
Ammonium (NH_4)	0.001 % Max.
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 171 No. 1 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. January 7, 1957

US Tightens Export Curbs

Bureau of Foreign Commerce last week moved to extend greatly its control over the destination of United States exports which require shipper's export declarations.

Exporters have been notified that in the future anti-diversion notices must accompany all such products shipped out of the country, regardless of destination, except shipments for consumption in Canada.

The action, which is designed to place additional safeguards against trade with communist areas, is effective April 3 and will apply to about 80 percent of all US exports.

Only personal effects accompanied by the traveler or other general license shipments which do not require shipper's export declarations, such as government shipments and in-transit goods, are excepted from the requirements.

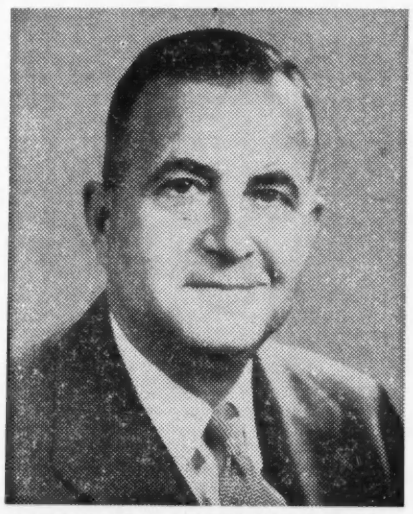
Previously, the anti - diversion notice was required only for shipments of US goods made under a validated license and for certain commodities shipped under general license to countries outside the western hemisphere—about 20 percent of the US total exports.

Under the bureau's security export controls, all export documents for shipments covered by the anti-diversion regulations must bear an endorsement identifying the importing country or countries and stating that unauthorized diversion to any other country is prohibited by US law.

The purpose of the notice is to warn foreign importers, freight forwarders, banks, and other concerns handling US-origin goods against trans-shipment to unauthorized destination.

Plastics Fastest-Growing Industry In Britain, Study by BDSA Reveals

Plastics is probably the fast-growing major industry in Great Britain, according to a study made by the Business and Defense Services Administration. The United Kingdom ranks third in the production of plastics behind the United States and Germany. Sales of plastics materials reached a new record of 324,120 tons in 1955, over 16 percent greater than in 1954 and more than double the 1950 total. Pacemaker in the industry's expansion continued to be the thermoplastics whose 1955 sales rose some 21 percent over 1954. In 1955, for the first time, the level of sales of thermoplastics exceeded those of thermosetting materials, while 1950 sales were less than half the volume of the thermosetting group.



INTERCHEMICAL VICE-PRESIDENT: William J. Rothemich, head of the textile colors division of Interchemical Corporation, New York, who has been elected a vice-president of the corporation.

All But One Thermoplastic Higher

In 1955, all thermoplastics materials for which separate figures were collected by the British Board of Trade showed increases, except for polystyrene which declined slightly below the 1954 level. Sales of polythene (polyethylene) and vinyl chlorides, which constitute over half the thermoplastics group, increased by more than 20 percent during 1955. Sales of acrylics rose 13 percent, while the remaining materials showed increases up to 10 percent.

The main thermosetting materials have also increased in sales since 1954. Phenolics and cresylics, which account for nearly 45 percent of this group, increased about 15 percent and the amino plastics (urea and melamine) by 9 percent. Casein plastics increased around 30 percent but they represent a small proportion of total sales. Polyester sales more than doubled.

There is no available breakdown of data for polyvinyl chloride, polythene, and polystyrene as a result of the Board of Trade's policy of refraining from publishing production of a relatively small number of firms. Estimates of annual output from trade sources are as follows:

Polyvinyl chloride, 50 to 55,000 tons; polythene, 25,000 tons, and polystyrene, 11 to 22,000 tons.

Current estimated annual capacity for polyvinyl chloride is 52 to 57,000 tons;

—Continued on page 67

Diamond Black Leaf Improving Facilities

A major modernization and improvement program at Diamond Black Leaf Company's agricultural chemicals plant in Des Moines, Iowa, has been announced by Emil C. Gerdes, midwest manager for the company.

In addition to doubling production capacity of the plant, the project will effectively enable the company to intensify and broaden its customer service activities, Mr. Gerdes said.

Warehouse facilities for handling raw materials required to formulate weed and brush killers and for storage of finished products are being enlarged. The plan includes construction of a concrete building providing 6,000 square feet of floor

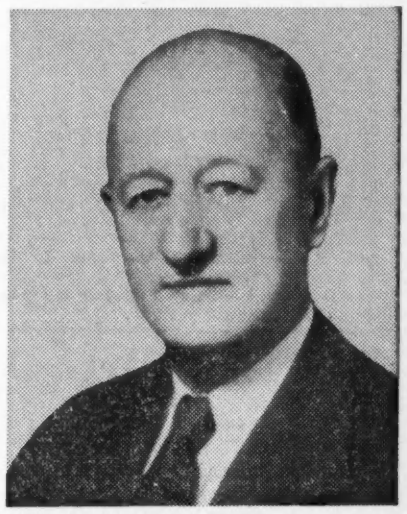
—Continued on page 67

Monsanto Man Takes Over As BDSA Chemicals Chief

Dr. Hal G. Johnson of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., was sworn in January 2 as director of the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration. Dr. Johnson will put in a six-month stint in line with the BDSA's policy of acquainting industry executives with government-business problems. He succeeds Dr. U. T. Greene of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Phosphate, Nitrogen Fertilizer Cut by TVA as Private Industry Begins Meeting New Demand

The Tennessee Valley Authority cut back its distribution of phosphate and nitrogen fertilizer sharply during fiscal 1956, according to the agency's annual report just released. As against shipments of around 380,000 tons in fiscal 1955, last year's shipments fell to about 263,000 tons, most of which was for selected uses in thirty-five states. The drop in shipments was in accordance with previously announced policy changes of cutting back on TVA production and shipments as private industry demonstrated its ability and willingness to meet the demand created by the test demonstration projects of the agency, and to make way for new research projects.



NEW JERSEY ZINC V. P.: Edward E. Schwegler, comptroller of New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, who has been elected to the additional post of vice-president.

Superphosphate Output Cut in Half

The report said that production of concentrated superphosphate, containing approximately 48 percent P_2O_5, was less than half that of 1955. This was in line with TVA's gradual reduction of production over a period of several years as facilities and materials could be used for newer products. Developmental and educational work on concentrated superphosphate has been substantially completed and industry production has increased greatly, it was stated. TVA output for the year amounted to 41,200 tons, compared with 98,700 tons produced in 1955 and about 160,000 tons a few years ago.

TVA has practically completed its research and development of the concentrated superphosphate process, although some improvements continue to be made. This was TVA's first experimental material when, in 1934, it commenced seeking ways or developing and promoting fertilizers of higher concentration as a means of lowering costs and increasing the effective use of plant nutrients.

Production of calcium metaphosphate, containing about 62 percent P_2O_5, in-

—Continued on page 51

Food Additives Legislation Is Reintroduced by O'Hara

Rep. Joseph O'Hara of Minnesota last week reintroduced his bill for controlling additives in foods. The bill carries the new number HR 366 and like its predecessor HR 3271 of last session, was referred to the house interstate commerce committee.

The new bill carries out the essential principles that:

- It is the responsibility of food industries to exert every effort to assure adequate safeguards in the production and distribution of foods.
- Every new substance proposed for use in foods be adequately pre-tested by the manufacturer or user of the substance and that this pre-testing be required by law.

The bill fails to meet with the standards which have been laid down, however, by Secretary Marion D. Folsom of the Department of Health, Education and Wel-

—Continued on page 66

Superphosphate Unit Begun in S. Rhodesia

African Explosives & Chemical Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd., has begun construction of a $9.5 million superphosphate plant near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, which is expected to meet the entire needs of the federation for this fertilizer for the next ten years. This subsidiary of a South African company also has bought one of the richest phosphate claims in Africa, situated in the Sabi Valley in Southern Rhodesia.

Normally, superphosphates are imported from South Africa and Morocco, and the completion of the new plant will mean a substantial saving in foreign exchange for the federation.

The initial stage of the Shire Valley hydroelectric and irrigation project in southern Nyasaland was completed September 27 by the construction of a bund across the Shire River.

This bund is about twenty miles downstream from where the river flows out of Lake Nyasa. It will serve to stabilize the level of the lake and to bring into food and cotton production low-lying lands in the Shire Valley, now subject to periodic flooding. These lands will be farmed by African farmers.

Tin Smelter Is Sold To Wah Chang Corp.

The government's tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., last week was sold by Federal Facilities Corporation to Wah Chang Corporation, New York, for $1,350,000 plus an additional amount not to exceed $2 million based on the output of the plant.

Wah Chang advised the government that it plans to make substantial outlays to adapt part of the plant to tungsten operations and to the manufacture of tin alloys. It will continue to produce tin metal.

Italian Chemical Industry Frets Over Alien Competition

Italian chemical producers are getting worried about the stepped-up competition in the fight for world markets, the Business and Defense Services Administration notes in its current chemical and rubber industry report.

Just what they have to fret about is indicated in a recent study of chemical foreign trade made by the Italian National Association of Chemical Industries.

Formerly, Italy's exports of chemicals were much higher than its imports. However, this trend was reversed in 1955, a development which became clearer and more disturbing to producers in the first half of 1956. The association fears that the downswing may gather momentum and create grave problems for the chemical industry, which has been in the vanguard of Italy's postwar recovery.

Starting from a smaller base, the Italian chemical industry has made relatively greater progress than that of countries with much larger chemical complexes. Its remarkable expansion in the ten years since the close of World War II is shown by the July, 1955, production index, which reached 331 (1938 equals 100). In fact, the largest gain in chemical productivity in OEEC (Organization for European Economic Cooperation) countries has been in Italy.

But, although exports of chemicals were 17.7 percent greater in 1955 than in 1954, imports increased at a faster rate, rising 21 percent above 1954 receipts. In the first half of 1956, imports were 25 percent greater than those in the like period of 1955 and exports were up only eight percent.

The principal factors exerting pressure are the relationship of the Italian industry to those of OEEC countries and the policy of liberalization in the chemical sector. As

—Continued on page 67

Fertilizer Report Proposal Gets Backing of Olin Mathieson

"Manufacturers of chemical fertilizers will experience the greatest boom in sales in their history once the confusion of outdated labeling practices is eliminated," S. L. Nevins, vice-president of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, declared in Little Rock, Ark., last week. Mr. Nevins made his prediction in urging industry adoption of a proposal by the Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials that the phosphorus and potassium contents of fertilizers be reported in their elemental forms rather than as oxides of the elements, as required under current regulations.

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR: Lewis P. Naylor, general sales manager of the Ozalid Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, who has been named director of product development for the division.

Two weeks ago, the National Plant Food Institute stated that it "looks with disfavor upon the proposed change" (OPD, 12/24/56). The institute stand, which took the form of a resolution, followed a poll of that organization's membership.

NPFI Polls Its Members

Some 67 percent of the NPFI members voting said they were opposed to changing the present method of report. Favoring the proposed change were 17 percent. The remaining 16 percent of the members were neutral on the issue.

Nevertheless, Mr. Nevins pointed out, a number of organizations differ with the NPFI position. Following are the groups he cited as favoring the change:

Soil Science Society of America, American Society of Agronomy, National Soil Research Committee, Experiment Station Directors Associations of the Western Region, Experiment Station Directors Associations of the North Central Region and Association of Southern Feed and Fertilizer Control Officials.

He added that a survey conducted among all extension agronomists and horticulturists throughout the nation showed the favoring the change by a three-to-one margin.

Mr. Nevins, who operates Olin Mathieson's plant food division, said the change will focus attention on the industry's products and alert the farmer to his fertilizer needs.

Total United States fertilizer consumption increased rapidly in the post-war decade, but has levelled off at 23 million tons per year recently.

Mr. Nevins said the change will simplify the teaching of fertilizer technology by eliminating the present difficulty of explaining the meanings of grades and ratios. He predicted the results will

—Continued on page 58

Agriculture Act Extension Is Wanted

With only about $400 million remaining uncommitted from a total appropriation of $3 billion to finance agricultural exports, the Department of Agriculture is expected to ask congress for a prompt extension of the agricultural trade development and assistance act (public law 480).

This law authorizes the department to sell United States surplus products abroad for foreign currencies which are then used to defray obligations of the United States abroad. In large measure, this law has enabled the Commodity Credit Corporation to hang the "sold out" sign on cottonseed oil, and other oils.

A total of forty-four agreements or supplements to agreements were entered into in 1956 with twenty-five countries providing for purchase by those countries of agricultural commodities worth $1.3 billion at export market value and $1 billion CCC cost under Title I of public law 480.

The principal commodities included in the agreements were about $450 million worth of wheat; about $250 million worth of cotton, and about $105 million worth of rice. Shipments under Title I in 1956 amounted to about 12 percent of total agricultural exports.

U. S. Steel Is Shipping Utah Plant's Ammonia

United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., last week announced that orders are now being accepted for anhydrous ammonia and prilled ammonium nitrate for shipment in January and later from its new ammonia plant located at Geneva, Utah. The new plant has capacity to produce 70,000 tons of anhydrous ammonia, and 68,000 tons of prilled ammonium nitrate per year.

Also announced January 1 were its f.o.b. Geneva, Utah, prices of $88 per net ton for anhydrous ammonia, and $70 per net ton in eighty-pound bags and $66 per net ton in bulk for prilled ammonium nitrate.

The Week's Price Changes

Nickel Salts, Borax, Methanol, Formaldehyde, Dyes Advance. Selenium, Citral Oil and Lemongrass Oil Priced Lower.

Prices Advanced

Acid, boric, cryst., gran., powd., $2.25 per ton (p. 34).
Fumaric, 1½c. per lb. (p. 44).
Ammonia, anhyd., $5 per ton (p. 40).
Ammonium nitrate, $1 per ton (p. 40).
Black, acetylene, lmp., c.l., 2c. per lb. (p. 56).
L.c.l., 2c. to 4c. per lb.
Blue, alkali, 15c. per lb. (p. 56).
Iron, 2c. per lb.
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, 5c. per lb.
Victoria toner, PMA, 20c. per lb.
PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Borax, anhyd, cryst., $2.50 per ton (p. 34).
Gran., decahydrate, $1.25 per ton.
Pentahydrate, $2 per ton.
Powd., $1.75 per ton.
Chrome green, 2c. per lb. (p. 56).
Yellow and orange, zinc yellow and molybdate chrome orange, 1½c. per lb.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, 30c. per cwt. (p. 34).
tribasic, 50c. per cwt.
Coaltar, crude, 1.6c. per gal. (p. 44).
Copra, $2 per ton (p. 60).
Creosote, coaltar, crude, 2c. per gal. (p. 44).
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing, Color Index numbers 27, 31, 36, 40, 57, 79, 151, 161, 176, 179, 180, 185, 202, 208, 216, 234, 246, 275, 289 299, 304, 326, 332, 365, 382, 401, 406, 419, 420, 448, 518, 561, 593, 596, 620, 639, 640, 655, 657, 662, 667, 671, 698, 720, 729, 749, 814, 841, 922, 978, 1054, 1079, 1085, 1096, 1099, 1100, 1113, 1150, 1151 and 1217; prototype numbers 4, 14, 24, 80, 202, 244; oil soluble Color Index number 73, about 18 percent (p. 44).
Formaldehyde, inhibited 37% 10c. per lb. (p. 42).
Uninhibited, ¼c. per lb.
Greases, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 60).
Green, brilliant, PMA, 20c. per lb. (p. 56).
Malachite, PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., 1.1c. per lb. (p. 42).
USP, 2c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 12.5c. per lb. (p. 60).
Maleic anhydride, 1½c. per lb. (p. 44).
Maroon, BON, acid, 10c. per lb. (p. 44).
Toluidine toner, 20c. per lb.
Mesityl oxide, ½c. per lb. (p. 42).
Methanol, 2½c. per gal. (p. 42).
Nickel acetate, 2½c. per lb. (p. 34).
Carbonate, 7c. per lb.
Chloride, 2c. per lb.
Formate, 4c. per lb.
Sulfate, 2¼c. per lb.
Nitrogen solution, 6c. per unit (p. 40).
Oil, almond, 15c. per lb. (p. 54).
Coconut, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 60).
Coriander, 25c. per lb. (p. 54).
Corn, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 60).
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
refd., ½c. per lb.
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Oil, soybean, crude, ⅝c. per lb. (p. 60).
refd., ⅝c. per lb.
Tall, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Orange, dinitroaniline toner, orthonitroaniline toner, 5c. per lb. (p. 56).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, powd., 7/10c. per lb. (p. 42).
USP, X, 7/10c. per lb.
Phosphorus pentoxide, 45c. to $1 per cwt. (p. 34).
Potassium nitrate, NF, gran., 25c. per cwt. (p. 34).
lb. (p. 59).
powd., 25c. per cwt.
Pentaborate, $2.50 per ton.
Potato starch, idaho, shipments to East, ¼c. per lb. (p. 59).
Red, arylids, 10c. per lb. (p. 56).
Chlorinated para toner, 5c. per lb.
Eosin toner, 10c. per lb.
Lake C toner, 7c. per lb.
Lithol rubine toner, 5c. per lb.
Para toner, CP, 5c. per lb.
Rhodamine, PMA, 10c. per lb. (p. 56).
PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Toluidine toners, all shades, 5c. per lb.
Sodium cyanide, 1½c. per lb. (p. 34).
Metaborate, $2 per ton.
Phosphate, dibasic duohydrate, 25c. per cwt.
Silicate, 40° Be, 10c. per cwt.
47° Be, 15c. per cwt.
52° Be, 20c. per cwt.
solid, $5 per ton
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
ined., ⅛c. per lb.
Sulfite, anhyd., 25c. per cwt.
Violet, methyl toner, PMA, 5c. per lb. (p. 56).
PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Yellow, benzidine, 10c. per lb. (p. 56).
Hansa, 10c. per lb.
Zinc chromate, 1½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Hydrosulfite, c.l., ½c. per lb. (p. 59).
l.c.l., 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Oil, citral, 40c. per lb. (p. 54).
Lemongrass, 5c. per lb. (p. 54).
Peanut, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refined, ¾c. per lb.
Tung, ¾c. per lb. (p. 60).
Selenium, $1.50 per lb. (p. 34).
Tin, 1¼c. per lb. (p. 34).
Salts, 4/10c. to 4c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Jan. 4, 1957	Dec. 28, 1956	Jan. 6, 1956
110.61	110.16	107.50

Zinc Industry Sees Good Year

The zinc industry is looking forward to an exceptionally good consuming year in 1957.

According to John L. Kimberley, executive vice-president of the American Zinc Institute, slab zinc consumption in 1957 may well exceed the record set in the industry's boom year of 1955 when total slab zinc consumed reached 1,078,968 tons.

He reported that zinc industry confidence reflects in part the growing market for zinc in die casting, its expanding use in galvanizing of steel, and the integral place it holds in brass manufacture, rubber, and paint formulation.

Mr. Kimberley stated that the average 1957 car carries more than sixty-five pounds of zinc with die castings accounting for such applications as trim, head and tail light assemblies, instrument panel assemblies and such functional parts as carburetors, windshield wiper motors, door handles, window cranks, and components for air conditioning systems. This compares favorably to the sixty pound average per car used in 1956 models, he said.

He observed that auto producers find that zinc die castings provide accurate, heavy duty and shock resistant parts at minimum cost consistent with high quality. In addition zinc die castings offer the automotive designer maximum flexibility in styling to meet the increased demand for streamlined contours and sparkling trim.

The same low melting temperature, adaptability to intricate casting patterns, and the relative ease with which it can be plated for finishing, as well as its general all-around economy make zinc die castings a top choice for a host of products outside the automotive field, Mr. Kimberley noted. He cited as examples the wide use of zinc die castings in the

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 171, No. 1, January 7, 1957. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1957, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

FREEPORT SULPHUR VICE-PRESIDENTS: Maurice E. Dufour (left) and Forbes K. Wilson (right), elected vice-presidents of Freeport Sulphur Company, New York. Mr. Dufour is in charge of the company's nickel and cobalt interests, while Mr. Wilson is manager of mineral exploration.

Australian Plastics Industry Shows Tenfold Growth Since '39

The Australian plastics industry, under a protective umbrella of tariffs, has expanded tenfold since 1939, reports the Business and Defense Services Administration. Future growth is expected to be equally vigorous. When the final tallies are taken, the agency says, the value of plastics produced in the commonwealth during 1956 will probably exceed $72.8 million. Expansion plans already under way will further reduce dependence on imported plastic materials and articles which contain plastics components, it adds.

The major requirement for plastics materials is now met from domestic production and most of the leading Australian producers have financial affiliations with companies in the United Kingdom.

Imports Are Limited

Imports are limited to materials not available domestically and especially to those which originate primarily in the United Kingdom and Western Europe, because of exchange restrictions and price factors.

The change last July from import quotas to administrative controls for many commodities precludes importation of any plastics materials produced in Australia as soon as outstanding import licenses expire. Import licenses for plastics materials are said to be allocated to non-American sources because of dollar restrictions.

In contrast to the concentration of plastics materials production in a few major chemical firms, the manufacture of plastics products is carried on by a relatively large number of fairly small companies.

The plastics-molding industry is confined entirely to the states of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, and with few exceptions to the capital cities of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.

The "big four" plastics materials used in Australia are polythene (polyethylene), polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene, and phenol-formaldehyde resins. Only polythene is not yet manufactured in Australia, but Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia

—Continued on page 66

Dimethylhydrazine Output Commences at Olin Plant

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation's Lake Charles, La., plant, operated by the industrial chemicals division, has commenced commercial production of unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine. The plant also produces hydrazine hydrate, anhydrous hydrazine, and other hydrazine derivatives.

Unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine is a strong reducing agent which is useful as an aviation fuel, oxygen scavenger, and anti-skinning agent in paints. It may also have value in the separation of acidic gaseous mixtures. Olin Mathieson's hydrazine chemicals are being marketed through both its industrial chemicals division and its high energy fuels operation.

Permit Proposed For 'Pool' Reactor

Notice of the proposed issuance of a permit to AMF Atomics, Inc., New York, a division of American Machine & Foundry Company, for construction of a "pool" type research reactor in Plainsboro Township, N. J., was given last week by the Atomic Energy Commission. The commission has allotted fifteen days in which interested persons can request a formal hearing on the proposed permit.

The reactor, to be built on a 300-acre site in a farming area about four and one-half miles from Princeton, will operate at power levels up to 5,000 kilowatts to provide fast and thermal neutron fluxes and gamma rays for a variety of experimental applications. Its operation will be under direction of a university not yet selected.

Ownership of the reactor eventually will be shared by a group of industrial concerns to be associated under the name Industrial Reactor Laboratories, Inc. AMF Atomics will build the reactor, and ap-

—Continued on page 49

Interchemical Names Davies Textile Colors Unit Head

Interchemical Corporation, New York, has named a new head of its textile colors division. He is William N. Davies, formerly a vice-president and eastern district manager of Interchemical's printing ink division. He succeeds William J. Rothemich who has been elected a vice-president of the corporation (see separate story on page 3).

Francis A. E. Spitzer, formerly Interchemical secretary and head of its legal staff, has become vice-president of the international division. Kenneth B. Lane, a member of the legal staff since 1945, will succeed him.

Essential Oils Business Good Although 1956 Was Uneventful Year, Trade Group Is Advised

The year was uneventful but business was healthy for the essential oils trade during 1956. That was the burden of the report of Pierre J. Coutin, president of the Essential Oil Association, presented at the annual meeting of the organization in New York last week. "The year ahead will be what you make it! It will be better or worse than last year, depending on whether your methods are improved or static, and your own efforts increased or decreased. I can only add that the results depend on you," the report said.

"Oils generally are at a higher level today than a year ago, the seed and spice oils have shown strength, bergamont and lavender are firm, while sassafrass and the safrol products are down.

"The freeze of the orange trees in Grasse affected oil of Neroli, and the difficulties resulting from the blockade of the Suez Canal which might have led to shortages, was of short duration. It did not have an appreciable effect," it was pointed out.

Greater Consumer Consciousness

"As population increases, as the nation's standard of living rises, greater consciousness on the part of the consumer for the use of odoriferous materials, results. Whether it is for use in the boudoir, in the field of food processing or for other industrial products, it is to be expected that sales volume would increase.

"However, the type of business carried on by the membership is changing. Rather than crystal gazers interpreting market trends of basic essential oils, we have become originators of specialty compounds. The soap industry is further giving way to detergents, requiring a new type of odor body. The perfume and cosmetic field as a result of mergers, now requires large outlays of capital for needed advertising on the radio or for TV.

"Mass distribution is a different animal from what appeals to the Park avenue or Michigan avenue clientele. It leads to emphasis of beauty products, hair care needs, lipsticks, emphasis on perfume specialties and fragrances. Hence while to some keeping up with population growth shows a fairly yearly increase in sales, to others whose customers have been lost as a result of mergers, or new company affiliations, the general trend where volume is concerned, might take a reverse direction," the report concluded.

AID TO S-W PRESIDENT: William W. Gram, named assistant to the president of Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, succeeding E. Colin Baldwin who was recently appointed executive vice-president and a director of Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Ltd.

Peridotite Ore Found In Newfoundland Drilling

Diamond drilling operations of Advocate Mines, Ltd., have marked out 13.5 million tons of fiber-bearing peridotite ore near Baie Verte, Newfoundland, M. J. Boylen, Advocate's president, has announced. Mr. Boylen, who said the ore could be mined by open-pit methods, reported that it assayed substantially more asbestos than, for example, the average grade produced in Canada in 1954.

The ore body was said to measure one mile by a quarter mile and to be situated in a structure obtaining along a strike length of thirty-nine miles.

Mr. Boylen predicted that the strike would justify development of mine, mill and power plant costing $17.5 million.

He said that twelve diamond drilling rigs were still in operation with the prospect of expanding the reserve considerably and that there were indications of a second major deposit two and a half miles to the south.

R. J. Isaacs, general manager, implied that a mill with 5,000 tons of ore daily capacity would be set up at the mine site.

Pfizer Elects Greene

Allan J. Greene has been elected administrative vice-president and a member of the executive committee of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Greene joined Pfizer in 1938, served as director of chemical development since 1954 and became a director of the company in 1955.

Allied Laboratories Buys Up Shuttleworth

Allied Laboratories, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., parent firm of Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind., has acquired E. B. Shuttleworth, Ltd., Toronto, and made it a division of Pitman-Moore.

Shuttleworth, which for seventy-seven years has manufactured and distributed human pharmaceutical products throughout the Canadian provinces, will manufacture and distribute Pitman-Moore human pharmaceuticals in addition to its own line.

Since the Shuttleworth firm does not engage in the biological field, it will distribute Pitman-Moore human vaccines and other such products.

Allied Laboratories has marketed its veterinary pharmaceutical and biological products in Canada since 1947 through a

—Continued on page 49

Sterling Drug Purchases Chicago Rodenticide Firm

Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, has bought d-Con Company, Chicago rodenticide manufacturer, for an undisclosed amount of cash. The transaction involves d-Con's inventory of finished products.

The Chicago firm has been dissolved and reorganized by Sterling under the same name. Present plans call for removal of d-Con's executive and sales offices to Sterling's headquarters in New York some time this spring.

Frank A. Corbet, vice-president of Sterling's National Brands Division, has been elected president of the d-Con Company.

Oleic Acid Development Told by Wilson Division

Wilson & Co.'s Wilson-Martin Division, Philadelphia, has announced the perfection of a new, water-white 95 percent oleic acid, offered under the tradename "Wilmar 130 White Olein."

Wilson-Martin says the product not only has a water-white initial color, but also retains an extremely light color when subjected to heat and/or such reagents as di-ethanolamine. Its polyunsaturate content is 1 to 2 percent.

Food, Drug, Cosmetic Law Group Sets Meeting Plans

Government and association leaders will be featured speakers at the twelfth annual meeting of the Section on Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law of the New York State Bar Association, to be held January 23 in the meeting hall of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

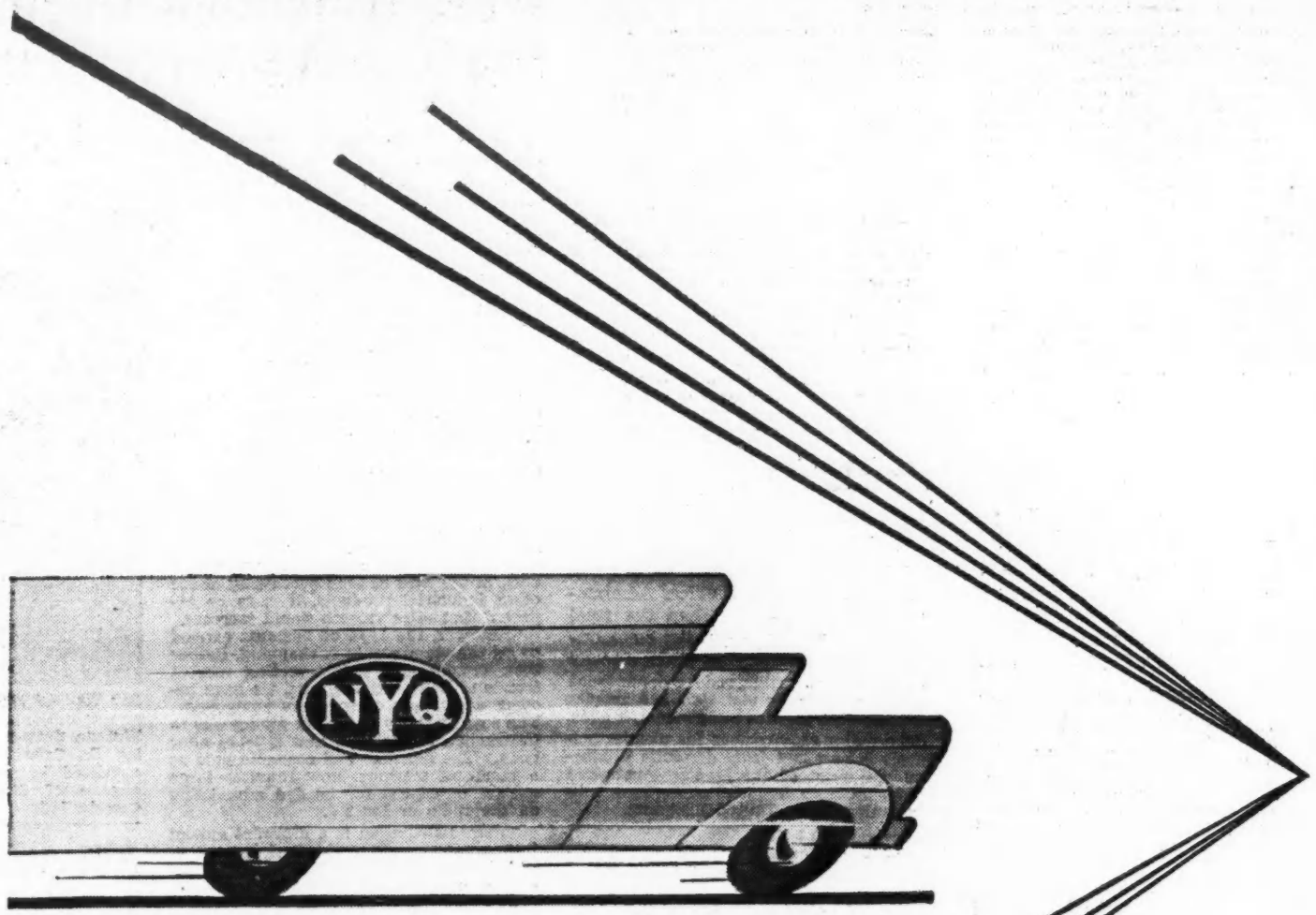
Addresses on the food, drug and cosmetic act will be given in the morning by George P. Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and William Goodrich, assistant general counsel of HEW.

Harry J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics, will speak on the federal narcotics law, and A. R. Miller, chief of the meat inspection branch of the Agricultural Research Service, will speak on the federal meat inspection law.

An address and film on "The Medical Witness" will be presented by C. Joseph Stetler, director of the law department of the American Medical Association.

During the afternoon there will be an address by Dr. Philip L. White, secretary of the council on foods and nutrition of the American Medical Association, after which papers on the food, drug and cosmetic act will be presented by Marx Leva, John A. Gosnell and Bradshaw Mintener, of Washington, D.C., and Frank A. Duckworth, of New York.

The meeting will conclude with an address on product liability law by William J. Condon, of New York.



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Association Meetings

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 8.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, El Mirador hotel, Palm Springs, Calif., April 22-25.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, midyear and eastern section meeting, central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 11-13; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 18-19.

American Society of Perfumers, symposium on fragrance, Essex House, New York, March 20.

Antitrust Law Section of the New York State Bar Association, annual meeting, Meeting Hall of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, January 24.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 23-25.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, banquet and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 24; annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 22.

Chemical Buyers' Group, National Association of Purchasing Agents, midwinter meeting, western division, Congress hotel, Chicago, January 24; eastern meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 29.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 20-22.

Chemical Market Research Association, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, March 12-13.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, plastics meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 27-28; resort meeting, French Lick, Ind., May 13-14.

Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research, annual chemurgic conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, March 26-28.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 7; annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., September 19-21.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, midyear meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 7-9.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Section of the New York Bar Association, annual meeting, Meeting Hall of Association of the City of New York, January 23.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, March 6-8.

National Industrial Conference Board, fifth conference on atomic energy, Benjamin Franklin hotel, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, March 14-15.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., November 4-6.

National Pest Control Association, eastern pest control operators conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., January 23-25; Purdue pest control operators conference, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind., January 28-February 1; southern pest control operators conference, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., January 28-30.

National Plant Food Council, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-13.

Nuclear Congress, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, March 11-15.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, Penn-Sheraton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 4-8.

Society of Plastics Engineers, annual technical conference, Sheraton-Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., January 16-18.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual conference and Pacific Coast plastics exposition, Shrine Exposition Hall, Los Angeles, March 18-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 14.

Plastics Output Passes Milestone, 4 Billion Pounds in the Past Year

Plastics production passed the 4 billion pound figure last year by increasing 10 percent over 1955, it is estimated by the Society of the Plastics Industry. This is the first time that plastics production has passed this milestone in the history of the eighty-eight-year old industry and it is particularly noteworthy since only ten years ago production was less than 1 billion pounds, the society said. The total production for all plastics and synthetic resin materials for 1956 will be approximately 4,112,900,000 pounds, compared with actual production in 1955 of 3,738,916,000 pounds.

Last year's approximate 10 percent growth comes on top of the 30 percent increase in plastics production the previous year. For 1957 SPI estimates production will be approximately 5 percent higher.

Plastics a $2 Billion Industry

The production record set last year also established the plastics industry, for the first time, as a $2 billion industry. The value of its products in 1956 is estimated by SPI at approximately $2,056,450,000. This compares with $1,869,458,000 in 1955.

The plastics industry as a whole operated at capacity during 1956. There are indications that this capacity will be increased 5 percent this year, and SPI estimates that capacity production will continue which will mean an approximate 5 percent increase in plastics production for 1957, or an estimated 4,300,000,000 pounds.

A preliminary analysis of some of the basic plastic raw materials shows increases in some and decreases in others, with no pronounced changes, except for polyethylene and polyesters. Estimated 1956 production for these several raw materials are: Polyethylene, 541,128,000 pounds, up 30 percent; polyesters, 71,800,000 pounds, up 30 percent; vinyls, 729,500,000 pounds,

—Continued on page 67

Fatty Acids Output Rose in November

November fatty acid output rose to 33.4 million pounds, 900,000 pounds above the October level, but was nearly 6 million pounds below output in November, 1955.

Disposition in November was 33.2 million pounds, some 2.7 million pounds below October, and 7.8 million pounds under the November, 1955, figure. Stocks reached 51.3 million pounds, some 1.7 million pounds above October stocks.

Nematode Workshop To Be Held by Shell

An agricultural workshop on nematodes—the destructive little worms that cost American farmers upwards of one-tenth of their crops—will be sponsored by Shell Chemical Corporation on January 16 and 17 at the Biltmore hotel, New York.

The conference is being held for the people involved in nematode work in the sixteen states of the company's New York district. Some 300 persons, representing agricultural schools, state and federal agencies, and agricultural chemical companies, are expected to attend.

F. W. Hatch, manager of the agricultural chemical sales division, said that Shell Chemical Corporation is sponsoring the workshop for two reasons: To disseminate technical information that has been developed in recent years on nematodes and their control, and to highlight the economic losses caused by the nematode.

Ten scientists, each an expert on a par-

—Continued on page 51

Farm Science Achievements Were Numerous During 1956, Dep't of Agriculture Reveals

Numerous advances in farm science during the past year were reported last week by the Department of Agriculture in a year-end review of the Agricultural Research Service. Cooperating in many of these research achievements were state agricultural experiment stations in all parts of the country and research workers in a number of industrial and other private concerns. Here are a few of the highlights:

Crops

A notable "first" was achieved when USDA and Michigan State scientists synthesized natural rubber in the laboratory for the first time. This test-tube rubber was produced, in research on rubber-producing plants, by combining enzymes of natural rubber with acetic acid.

Two experimental weed-killers, 4(2,4-DB) and 4(MCPB), proved highly effective in test trials against broad-leaved weeds in fields planted to crops easily injured by weed-killers commonly used.

Insect Control

Research on insecticides and attractants for use against the Mediterranean fruit fly made possible a large-scale program to eradicate this serious pest of citrus and other crops discovered in Florida in April, 1956. By the end of the year, Medfly numbers had been drastically reduced and prospects were good that the country would be free of this insect before the end of 1957.

An outstanding insect repellent, N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide, was found highly effective against mosquitoes, stable flies, fleas, ticks and chiggers.

A virus-disease spray to control the Virginia pine sawfly proved successful in localized tests. Virus from naturally infected sawfly larvae was used.

A new systemic insecticide, Dow ET-57, given by mouth to cattle, showed promise for cattle-grub control.

Utilization

Agave lecheguilla, a poisonous plant that grows wild on millions of acres in the southwest, was termed the most promising native plant source of chemicals for making the anti-arthritic drug cortisone.

A fast method of unhairing hides with an enzyme preparation to obtain high yields of good quality leather was developed. An experimental leather tanned with extract of canaigre root—a sweet potato-like tuber that grows in the southwest—gave good results in tests of soles of military shoes.

Wider use of tung oil for paints and other surface coatings is promised. Tung oil with built-in resistance to molds and fungi is one new development.

ACS PRESIDENT FOR 1957: Prof. Roger J. Williams, director of the Biochemical Institute of the University of Texas and the discoverer of pantothenic acid, who took office last week as president of the American Chemical Society.

Pittsburgh Area Men Form Chemical Marketing Group

Commercial staff personnel from Pittsburgh's chemical industries have formed an independent organization to advance chemical development in that Pennsylvania area.

The new Pittsburgh Chemical Marketing Club provides a local forum for chemically-oriented men to meet with others with similar professional interests. Monthly dinner meetings will furnish an opportunity for members to obtain new perspectives on such marketing problems as forecasting technics, product research and development methods, organization for selling, and advertising.

Thirty men from firms operating in and near Pittsburgh presently comprise the membership roster. Applications for membership are being received by John Corwin, Koppers Company.

Officers of the club include: Chariman, J. S. Doerr, United States Steel Corporation; chairman-elect, C. B. Wagner, Koppers; secretary-treasurer, William Blackstock, Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, and directors, Frank Waldo, Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, and Rolande Widgery, Gulf Oil Corporation.

O'Mahoney, Howrey To Address Bar Unit

The Section on Antitrust Law of the New York State Bar Association will hear Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming and Edward F. Howrey, past chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, speak at a dinner in New York on January 23, the evening before the opening of the section's annual meeting.

They will discuss the proposed amendment of section 2(b) of the Robinson-Patman act. The dinner will be held in the University Club and the meeting the following day will be in the meeting hall of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

The morning session will open with addresses by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, jr.; Chairman John W. Gwynne, of the Federal Trade Commission, and Victor R. Hansen, assistant Attorney General of the United States and head of the antitrust division in the Department of Justice.

This will be followed by a talk on "En-

—Continued on page 67

Sulfur Plant for Mexico To Be Completed in '58

Completion of a $3.5 million Frasch process sulfur plant for Central Minera, S. A., a subsidiary of Texas International Sulphur Company, on deposits situated near Texistepec, Vera Cruz, Mexico, is slated for March 1, 1958.

Negotiations for development of the minesite were recently concluded with Fish Service of De Mexico, S. A. De C. V., a subsidiary of Fish Service Corporation, Houston, Tex. Fish Service, which will build the plant and control management of its operation, has also been handling geological surveys and engineering studies in connection with the project.

FDA Credited With 'Notable Strides' During 1956

Notable strides were made during 1956 in the steady progress toward better health and food and drug law enforcement, Secretary Marion B. Folsom of the Health, Education and Welfare said last week in a year-end report on the operations of his agency.

Pointing out that last year marked the fiftieth anniversary of the federal pure food and drug law and the establishment of the Food and Drug Administration, the secretary said that no greater tribute can be paid this work in health protection than that the public generally takes it for granted.

In the twelve months ended December 1, FDA made 825 seizures of allegedly defective products. Seizures of unfit foods amounted to 5,338 tons, compared with 3,966 in the previous year, and in the same period 144 criminal and seven injunction cases were referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

Congress approved a new Washington headquarters and laboratory building for the FDA, which may be ready for occupancy in 1960. A 15 percent increase in funds enabled the FDA to initiate an expansion program to better undertake its complex job of service to American industry and safety for American consumers, he added.

His comments on developments in 1956 in other fields of health were as follows:

"Research into the major killing and crippling diseases reached by far the highest level in history. Federal appropriations to the National Institutes of

—Continued on page 66

WILSON MARTIN

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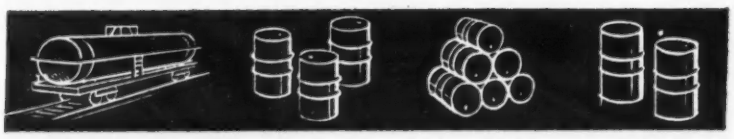

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SAPONIFICATION VALUE	195-210	LINOLENIC ACID	0.0
TITER	3°-10° C	PALMITIC ACID	2.0
COLOR	3.5Y/0.3R MAX. 5 1/4" LOVIBOND	STEARIC ACID	2.0
			100.0%
POLYUNSATURATES	1-2%		

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, January 4 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —

above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —

l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —

tanks, works lb. .10 - —

Acetaidol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —

ton lots lb. .31½- —

smaller lots lb. .34½- —

USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .79 - —

smaller lots lb. .80 - .81

Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —

l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —

tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —

l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.35 - —

l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —

l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —

l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½- —

tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —

Methyl (see Ml).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —

l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85

tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .36 - —

l.c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .35 - —

tanks frt. alld. E of Denver, lb. .33 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .39 - —

l.c.l. frt. alld E of Denver, lb. .40 - —

tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver, lb. .37 - —

Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt alld lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —

l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —

cryst., dms. c.l., works lb. .06½- —

l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.60 - —

56% bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —

70% bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —

80% bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —

glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00

tech, dms, c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.75 - —

l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 14.25 - —

tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —

USP chys, inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .51 - —

standard, fine, cryst., gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh) bbls. 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .56 - .58

Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —

l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —

Aminoacetic, NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.60 - 1.75

p-Aminobenzoic, tech. dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77

USP dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —

smaller lots, works lb. 2.65 - 2.75

p-Aminosalicylic, dms, 100 lbs or more, frt adjusted lb. 3.70 - —

Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).

USP (see Arsenic trioxide)

Ascorbic USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —

10-kilo lots kilo. 12.25 - —

5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —

bots 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —

500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 - —

Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.33 - —

t.c.l. works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Acacia—Acid, Itaconic

Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .44 - —

USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).

Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 129.00 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 184.25 - —

smaller lots, same basis. ton. 189.25 - —

dms., c.l., works ton. 153.50 -173.50

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 208.75 -228.75

smaller lots, same basis. ton. 213.75 -233.75

gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.00 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 159.25 - —

smaller lots, same basis. ton. 164.25 - —

dms., c.l., works ton. 128.50 -148.50

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 183.75 -203.75

smaller lots, same basis. ton. 188.75 -208.75

bulk, c.l., works ton. 98.00 - —

Acid boric, tech., 99.9% powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 109.00 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 159.25 - —

smaller lots, same basis. ton. 164.25 - —

dms., c.l., works ton. 133.50 -153.50

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 188.75 -208.75

smaller lots, same basis. ton. 193.75 -213.75

USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb 1.76 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34 - —

l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —

tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —

Capric, dms lb. .25 .27

Caprylic, dms lb. .25 .27

Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75

Castor oil, dms lb. .17¾- .19¾

Chicago paste bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chloroacetic, mono, purif., flake, 99% dms lb. 23½- .25½

tech. flake 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21

o-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 - —

smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —

Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 2.25 - —

less than 2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —

Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0463- —

l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0513- —

tanks, frt equald lb. .0413- —

Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher.

Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —

l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30- - .31

NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 3.50

Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½- .30

10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30½

smaller lots lb. .30½- .31

hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28

10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .28 - .28½

smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25 - .27

tanks lb. .23 - —

dbl dist., dms lb. .25 - .27

tanks lb. .23 - .24

Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .18¾

tanks lb. .14¾- —

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾

tanks lb. .13¾- —

2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .70 - —

less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —

Cresylic, oaltar, dom., resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, 50%, 207° or above, tanks, frt. equald, gal. 1.10 - —

204° to 207° C., tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.20 - —

non-resin grade, 50%, 210° or above, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald, gal. 1.15 - —

l.c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.19 - 1.20

tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —

Imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .93 - —

petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —

l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84

tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —

200° C to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .65 - .72

211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —

l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80

tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —

220° C to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 - .67

245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.25

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs. works lb. .14 - —

Dithiodibenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 1.45 - —

2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —

l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —

tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —

Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —

l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1729

90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1623- —

l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1773

Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —

l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —

Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.

Gallic, NF VII bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.00 - —

smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22

tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —

smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Gamma dry, grd. bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —

paste bbls. frt. alld lb 1.45 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .23 - .35

cbys lb. .19 - —

dms lb. 15¼- —

l-Glutamic, 99.5% fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —

25-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.05 - —

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.00 - —

l.c.l., same basis lb 1.02 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.94 - —

1.70 s.g., cbys lb 3.23 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43

Hydrochloric, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride).

18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —

l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05

tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —

20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —

l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —

tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —

22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —

l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —

tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —

CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾- —

l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾

5-pint bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .20¾- —

t.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- .23¼

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls, c.l. dlvd lb. .70 - —

l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .90

dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).

aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 19.25 - —

l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 20.75 - —

20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —

l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.50 - —

tanks, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, nam-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —

tanks, Bells, W Va., 100% basis lb. .093 - —

Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32

USP, cbys. lb. .68 - —

Isonicotinic, 100-lb fib dms., works lb. 4.25 - —

Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).

Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —

l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —

l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
approx.	approximately	E.	east	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	l.t.l.	less truckload	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	mfrs.	manufacturers	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	min.	minimum	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	m-	meta	tech.	technical
dest-dist	destructive-distilled	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	N-	nitrogen	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	n-	normal	t.w.	tank wagons
		nat.	natural	USP	U. S Pharmacopoeia
		neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
		NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

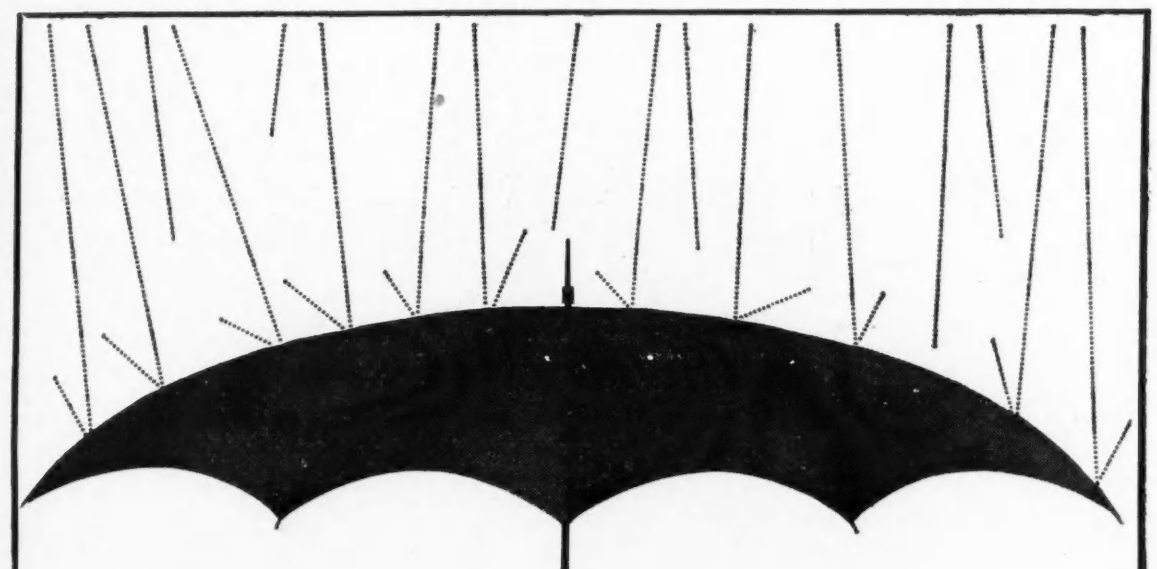
Acid J—Alcohol, n-Butyl

Acid, J, paste, bbls., works, 100% lb. .85 - .88
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
basis lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls. works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1821- .215
smaller lots lb. .1921- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3121- .37
smaller lots lb. .3171- .375
plastic grade 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .26½- .38½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1970- —
w.w., dms lb. .2270- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works lb. .45 - —

Acid, molybdic, 85%, dms., works, lb. 1.20 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .26 - .28
1-naphthol-4 sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2,Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85

Acid, nitric, 42° Be, cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
5 pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms. lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .18½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid p-Chlorobenzoic).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acic p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid p-toluidine-m-sulfonic).
Peri, dry, frt. alld. lb. 1.35 - —
paste, frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

Acid, phenylglycolic (see mandelic),
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys. c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
c.l., works lb. .0850- .0875
tanks, works lb. .0640- —
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .85 - —
tech., bbls lb. .44 - —
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. of 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfuric 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, frt. equald, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., cl., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Tall oil, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08
Tallow dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF fluffy bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .49 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .49½- —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .51 - —
imported, bgs lb. .42 - .45
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .80 - —
125 lbs. to t.l lb. 1.00 - —
o-Toluidine-m-Sulfonic, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 2.75 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms lb. .65 - 1.00
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.69 - 1.71
flake lb. 1.65 - 1.67
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
1-pentanol, (syn normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .70
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —



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PROMPT DELIVERY

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ACETALDEHYDE
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ISOAMYL ALCOHOL

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NEW YORK • NEW ENGLAND • MIDWESTERN DISTRIBUTORS, PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICAL SALES CORP.
PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4160 • BOSTON—HOMESTEAD 9-0022
CHICAGO—RANDOLPH 6-6678 • PITTSBURGH—FOPLAR 6-3606

Alcohol, n-butyl, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l. and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
Cetyl, extra, 6lb. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, 6lb. cns., 140-lb lots or more lb. .48 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21 - —
perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 2.00
normal (see 1-Decanol).
Denat. CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .64½ .66
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½ .77
tanks, dlvd, same basis, gal. .48½ .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., dlvd, E. of Rockies, gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .64 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .69 - .73
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .635 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .685 - .745
tanks same basis gal. .475 - —
SD23A dms, c.l. dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .655 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .645 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .693 - .755
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD35A dms, c.l. dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .665 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .715 - .775
tanks, same basis gal. .503 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .695 - .755
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
West coast dlvd prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

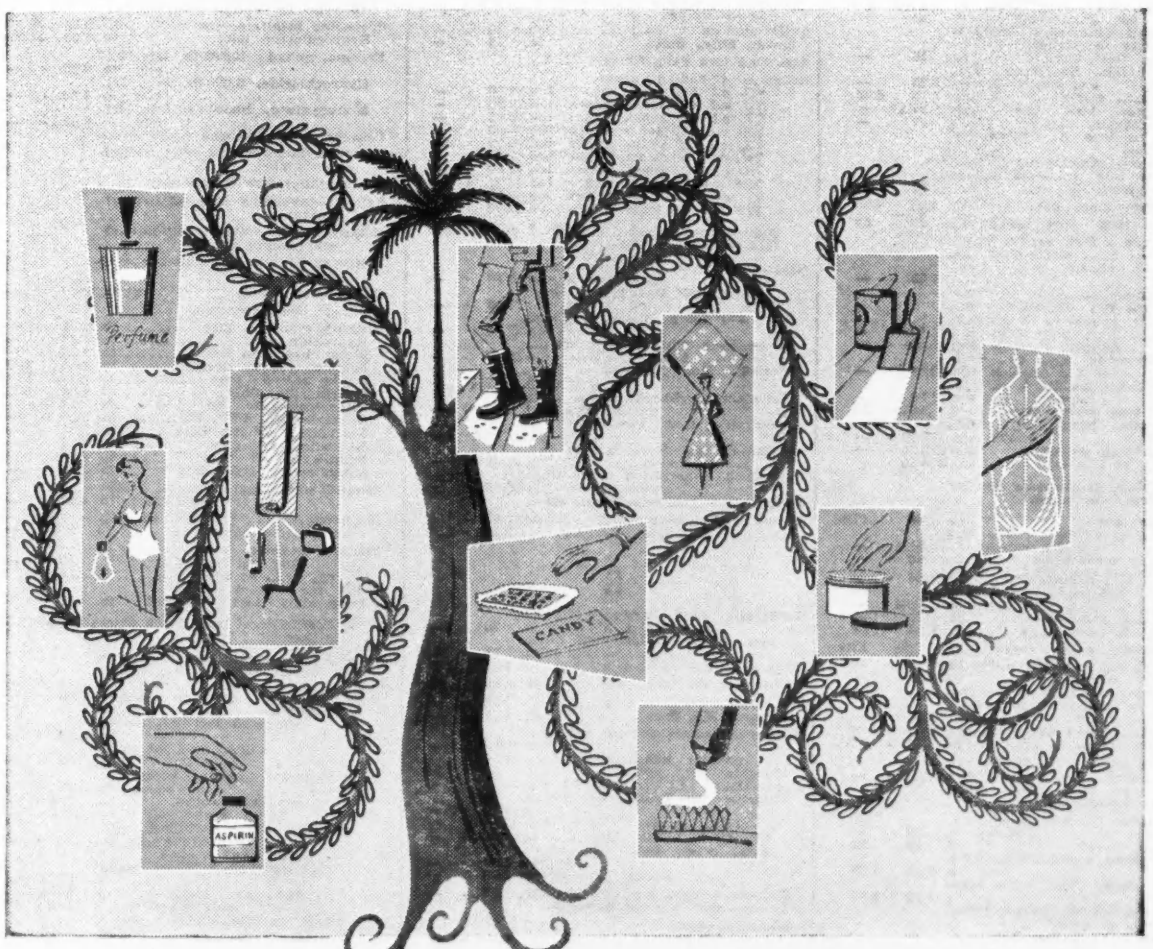
Diacetone acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .125 - —
tech., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .145 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.55 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .12 - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. 20.58 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 20.63 - 20.69
tanks same basis gal. 20.42 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd, E of Rockies gal. 21.68 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.73 - 21.79
tanks, same basis gal. 21.52 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l. works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l. dlvd, E. lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾ - —
Furfuryl, cns. works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½ - —
t.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .22½ - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - .30¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¼ - —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Isoamyl, dms., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb .25 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd, 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb 1.14 1.45
standard, dms lb. 1.10 1.60
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. or t.l.t., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .38 - —
f.o.b. Newark, N. J lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd E of Denver lb. .365 - —
dlvd W of Denver lb. .375 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol)
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech, fib dms, c.l., t.l., dlvd lb .80 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb 1.75 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Allethrin, 90% dms, frt alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
soln. 20% dms, 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb. 6.50 6.55
2½% dms., frt. alld lb .93 1.00

Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.43 - 1.50
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks dlvd lb .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .50 - —
powd., cs lb. .65 - —
Curacao, kgs lb. .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.35 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0453 - —
t.c.l., works lb .048 - .0735
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls, t.c.l. works lb .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .18½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys, c.l., works lb. .0445 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .0520 - .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30

Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. 17¾ - .19¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms, 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. 12 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 12½ - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. frt. equald lb. .032 —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0345 -
2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .0443 -
bulk, same basis lb. .0295 -
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. 21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. 19 - —
contract, works lb. 18 - —
dried, USP XIV, fib dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. 79½ - —
tech. powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+ ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .2710 -
pigs 10,000-lb lots frt alld. lb. .2500 -
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68 - —
standard grade, dms lb. .48 - —

Aluminum powder, lining extra, fine, dms lb. 1.09 - —
standard grade dms lb. 78½ —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100 lb dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb can and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., 100 lbs. 7.26 —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb 37 —
t.c.l. lb 38 42
monobasic, ctns., c.l lb 37 —
t.c.l lb 38 42
tribasic, ctns., c.l lb 37 —
t.c.l. lb 38 42
Sulfate, coml, bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs 1.85 —
grd., bgs., c.l. works ton 37.00 —
lump, bgs., c.l. works ton 40.00 —
iron-free, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.55 —
t.c.l. works, frt equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 4.55
Aluminum sulfate, prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms. works lb .30 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy)



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- Salicylic Acid, Technical—*crystals*
- Salicylic Acid, H Powder
- Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.—*Flo Crystals®, powder*
- Potassium Salicylate—*powder*
- Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
- Phenyl Salicylate, N.F. (Salol)—*granular*
- Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P.—*crystals, powder*
- Acetylsalicylic Acid—*starch granulations*

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para-Hydroxybenzoates • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Sodium Benzoate • Sodium Formate
TME® (Trimethylolethane)

Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz 6.00 10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. ... lb. 1.57 —
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb 1.03 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .485 —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb 45 —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 44 —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. 45 —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb 42 —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., in lots. lb 2.05 —
smaller lots lb 2.50 —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb 1.15 —
Aminophylline, USP 100-lb dms lb 3.55 —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.75.00 —
refrigeration, tanks works frt. equald ton.82.50 —
aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd basis ton.83.00 —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 —
white, refined (see Ammonium chloride tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .41 —
Benzoate USP dms., kgs. 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb .81 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l. works ton.319.50 —
ton lots, ex whse ... ton.397.00 —
smaller lots, ex whse .. ton.402.00 —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 —
Bichromate, dms works lb 42 .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. 43 —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms. lb. .16 —
Chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 8.20
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb .17¼ —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. ... lb. 3.07 —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb 4.26 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms. works lb. .50 .55
Nitrate, dom., fert. grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 per ton, base price ton.64.00 —
August discount ton 5.00 —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb 26¼ .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 —
ton lots, ex whse ... ton.273.50 —
smaller lots, ex whse ... ton.278.50 —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 —
dibasic, NF, V bbls, dms ... lb. .46 —
tech., bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .10 —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. ..... lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb 11¾ .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. 18 —
l.c.l., works .. lb. 22 —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 —
syn., bulk, c.l. f.o.b. works ton.32.00 42.00
purif., dms., works ..... lb. .10 .10½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 .26
Thioglycollate, coml., chys., 100% basis lb 1.35 1.65
highly purif., chys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, 6b dms, frt. alld lb. 65 —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb.28.00 —
dl, dms ..... lb 6.00 —
d-monobasic, bots ..... lb.28.00 —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots ..... lb.28.00 —
dl, dms ..... lb 6.00 —
d-Sulfate, dms ..... lb.28.00 —
dl, dms lb 6.00 —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l. frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .18 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 —
tanks, same basis lb 15½- —
ex pentane reg. dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .16 —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14 —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18 —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms ..... lb. 1.00 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms ..... lb 1.70 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots ..... lb 1.75 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms ..... lb. .82 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .47 —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25¾- —
Anethole, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.60 1.80
tech. dms ..... lb 1.10 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls ..... lb. .80 .90
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .23 —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .21 —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .21½- —
Salt, dms, c.l. truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min. frt. alld lb. .33 —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35 —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .25 —
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .25 —
Syrian, bgs ..... lb. .25 —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms ..... lb. 1.95 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .82 —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 —
p-Anisidine, dms., works ..... lb. .97 —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs ..... lb. .15 .17
Anthracene, 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ —
Sulfide, approx 65% bgs., dlvd lb. .23 .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms ..... lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb bbls lb 3.50 —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP 25 oz. lots oz. 35.60 —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .13 —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz 4.50 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo 74.80 —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 2.25 —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 —
bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .031 —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cn ..... lb. .40 —
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .85 —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.82.00 —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.72.00 —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.58.00 —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.30 —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 —
7RF c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 —
7T, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 —
7TF c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 —
select 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. 09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic)
Atropine, USP, bots ..... oz. 3.90 4.50
Sulfate, USP, bots ..... lb. 2.10 2.55

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units, 50,000 units. .70 —
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .75 —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.35 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs ..... lb. 28 .31
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 4.50 —
Sodium, NF, dms ..... lb. 4.75 —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 —
smaller lots, works ton.110.00 —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb .32 .36
l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald ton.285.00 —
Chloride anhyd. bgs. c.l., works ton.165.00 —
t.c.l., works ..... ton.175.00 —
NF, cryst., 100 lb. dm ..... lb. .22 —
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.50 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ... lb. .35 —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 —
t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l. dlvd ... lb. .16 —
l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd ... lb. .17 —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 —
Peroxide, dms. frt equald ... lb. .20 —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, mms ... lb. .15 .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 —
t.c.l. works ton.95.00 —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 —
95-75% bgs., mines ton.25.00 —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St Louis ton.49.00 —
ex-whse., N. Y. ..... ton.70.85 —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 6.75 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna, leaf, bls ..... lb. .35 .37
root, bls ..... lb. .45 .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.84.00 —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton.87.00 —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.82.35 —
1 ton lots ex whse ... ton.85.35 —
Benzal chloride, chys., works ... lb. .44 —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .74 1.05
tech., chys., dms., t.l. ..... lb. .43 —
smaller lots ..... lb. .44 —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane), tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd.,, gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.21 —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .36 —
Birmingham district gal. .36 —
Chicago district ..... gal. .36 —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .36 —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .36 —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .36 —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ... gal. .36 —
Lone Star, Texas ..... gal. .36 —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .36 —
Middletown, Ohio ... gal. .36 —
Minnequa, Colo ... gal. .36 —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 —
Syracuse, N. Y. ... gal. .36 —
Terre Haute, Ind. ... gal. .36 —
Youngstown, Ohio ... gal. .36 —
Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.40 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 —
Benzotrichloride, chys, 1,000-lb lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .20 —
Benzoyl chloride, chys, dms., c.l., works frt equald lb. .23 —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 —
tank trucks, dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns, dms lb. .60 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500 lb. dms. lb .62 —
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. chys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 —
tank trucks, dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 —
A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. chys in steel drums; prices were ½c lower
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 3.60 3.90
Formate, cns ..... lb 1.80 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns ..... lb. 9.85 —
Propionate, bots ..... lb 1.35 1.65
Salicylate, bots ..... lb. 1.60 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots ..... lb. 1.75 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns ..... lb 35.00 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots ..... lb 35.00 36.25
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.00 —
Hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.60 —
Monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride technical)
Biotin, cryst., bots ..... gram 10.00 —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, tars ..... lb 5.11 —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb 4.65 —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb 2.25 —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. ..... lb 2.10 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms ..... lb 4.47 5.05
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb 4.37 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms ... lb 5.22 —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms. ..... lb 3.20 —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms. ..... lb. 3.15 —
Subiodide, fib. dms ..... lb 5.37 —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb 2.65 —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..... lb 3.50 —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd jars lb. 4.22 —
Bisphenol-A, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 30¾- —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .24½- .30
Ash (see Barium sulfide)
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .17 .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .72 —
t.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .13 —
t.c.l., dlvd or whse, lb. .19 —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 —
bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .074 —
t.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 —
ctns., t.c.l., whse lb. .10 —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
t.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .122 .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
ctns., t.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 —
bgs., ctns., t.c.l., whse ... lb. .085 —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .16 .45
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls ..... lb. .45 —
Black haw root bark, bls ..... lb. .63 .65
tree bark, bls ..... lb. .45 .50
Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 —
t.c.l. works ..... ton.120.00 —
N. Y. whse ..... ton.155.00 —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.25 —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 5.00 —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .13 .14
t.l. ..... lb. .15 .17
t.t.l. ..... lb. .15½- .35½
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb .48 .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis ... lb. 2.25 —
toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis ... lb. 1.28 —
Chinese, bbls., c.l., same basis ... lb. .52 —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis ... lb. .53 —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .54 —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis ... lb. 2.80 —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis ... lb. 4.35 —
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis ... lb. .52 —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis ... lb. .53 —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .54 —
Blue, peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .90 —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis ... lb. 1.69 —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., c.l., same basis ... lb. .52 —
c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53 —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis ... lb. .53 —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .54 —
soluble, bbls., same basis ... lb. .55 —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis ... lb. .52 —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .53 —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. 39½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls ... lb. 4.50 —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls ... lb. 5.55 —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.60.00 —
Los Angeles ..... ton.82.50 —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton.83.00 —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ... ton.137.25 —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.142.25 —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.74.00 —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.71.00 —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ... ton.125.25 —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.130.25 —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.00 —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ... ton.99.25 —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.104.25 —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.38.50 —
Pentahydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton.60.00 —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ... ton.114.25 —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.119.25 —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.53.50 —
powd., bgs., c.l., works .... ton.50.00 —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ... ton.104.25 —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.109.25 —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 .24
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .19 .26
Borneol, cns ..... lb. 2.50 4.00
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 —
t.t.l., works ..... lb. .70 —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34 .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .31 —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31 .33
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 2.60
cbys. ..... lb. 1.52 —
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½ .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .16½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., works lb. .07 .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼- .08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works ..... lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .20 .25
Sulfate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 .20
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb. 1.30 —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 —
l.c.l. refy ..... lb. .22 —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .15 —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd, E. ..... lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn. dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¾- —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38¼- —
Ether, dms., c.l. works ..... lb. .33 —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .39 —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .55 —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55½- —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .32 —
Phenylacetate, dms. ..... lb. 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (se Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. equald, l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½- —
Butylamine (see mono-, di- and tri-), lb. .25 —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 —

Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol)
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs. c.l. works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 · —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide 25-lb fib dms lb 6.75 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs, dlvd lb 1.70 · —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 3.00 · —
hydrous, dms. 100-lib lots or more lb 2.80 · —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 · —
hydrous, 100-lb lots or more lb 2.80 · —
Citrated USP dms. 100-lb lots or more lb 2.70 · —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 · —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .60 · —
25 to 100 gram lots works gram .65 · —
in edible oil (see Viosterol)
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib dms., 100 lbs or more, frt adjusted, lb 4.00 · —
Arsenate dealers bgs. c.l., frt alld lb .09 · .09½
Bromide NF, 100 lbs or more lb .92 · —
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 · —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 · —
chalk whiting 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 · .10½
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 · —
10 to 20 microns, bgs. c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
precip. dense bgs. c.l., works ton.32.50 · —
l.c.l. works ton.42.50 · —
medium bgs., c.l. works ton.32.00 · —
l.c.l. works ton 48.00 · —
surface treated bgs., c.l., works ton.37.50 —
l.c.l. works ton.47.50 —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works.ton.110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst. purif., dms lb .27 —
flake 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works frt equald ton.29.00 · —
liquor, 40%, tanks frt. equald.ton.12.35- —
pellets bgs. c.l., works ton.35.40 · —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 · —
solid 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.97.50 · —
l.c.l. works frt. equald. ton.34.00 -71.00
USP gran. dms. lb. .22 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. or Rockies lb. .20 · —
l.c.l., same basis lb .24 · .55
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms ... lb. 2.95 · —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms ... lb. .74 · .76
USP bbls., dms lb .67 .69
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. or Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 · .93
Iodide bars lb. 4.52 · —
Lactate NF dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .36 .40
smaller lots works lb. .41 · .48
Naphthenate liq. 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate fertilizer grade, bgs. c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 · —
tech., 5-dm lots, works lb. .13 · —
Pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram .045 · —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate)
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb .70 · —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.75 · —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 · —
feed grade, 18½%P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 -83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.89.53 -93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 · —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.99.50 -104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.20 · —
smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 · —
tribasic, NF precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.25 · —
l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.50 · —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 · —
Resinate precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .06 · —
l.c.l., works lb .06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Stearate ctns., c.l lb .37 · —
l.c.l lb .38 · .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 · —
Camphene, 46° m.p. dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .15 · —
l.c.l. same basis lb .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated NF, dms. kgs lb. 3.50 · —
nat USP powd. cs. 100-lb lots lb. .60 · .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 · .90
syn., tech., 1 bbls or more ... lb. .48 · —
USP gran. powd. bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb .59 · —
1,000-lb lots lb .60 · —
smaller lots lb .61 · —
tablets, tins 2,000-lb. lots lb .90 · —
1,000-lb lots lb .91 · —
smaller lots lb .92 · —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)
Cantharides, Chinese cs lb 2.00 2.05
powd. bxs lb 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs lb 4.00 4.05
powd. bxs lb 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper, dms lb 4.50 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb 4.35 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .17 · —
Carbazole 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb 1.03 · —
Carbon black (see Black, Carbon)
Dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 .09
solid, same basis lb. .035 .040
Disulfide, 55-gal dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .07 · —
l.c.l. same basis lb .08½- .09
5-gal dms. 30 dms to c.l. same basis lb. .13 · —
less than 30 dms lb .16 · —
tanks, dlvd. lb .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- .14½
tech. consumers dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼ —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .13½ —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 · —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb 3.20 —
"B" lb 3.10 · —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 3.00 · —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 3.00 · —
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.15 · —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.15 · —
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd lb.16.80 · —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.16.90 -17.30
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram .295 —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb dms., works million units .12 · —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram dms. dlvd. million units .21 · —
b-Carotene, pure crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram, cns gram .35 · —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram cns. gram .084 —
Carvol, bots lb 4.50 6.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .33 —
Casein, dom. acid precip., standard, bgs. 10,000 lb. lots or more, shipt point lb. .32 Nom.
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .38 Nom.
Casein, imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .23 · .24
New Zealand, duty paid lb. .24 .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms. c.l., Newark, N. J lb .22 · —
ton lots, same basis lb .23 · —
dm lots same basis lb .25 · —
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bis. lb. .22 · —
"B" lb. .21 · —
"C" lb. .20 · —
Corinje "A" lb. .20½- —
"B" lb. .19½- —
"C" lb. .18 · —
Castor beans bgs. f.o.b. Brazil ton.180.00 -185.00
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace bgs. c.l., works ton.35.00 40.00
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.25 30.00
syn. cns lb 9.00 —
Catechol, CP cryst., fib dms., works lb 2.17½- —
resub. dms. works lb 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern bls lb 75 · —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .41 · —
Indian, bgs. lb. .21 · —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd. ctns., bgs 100-lb lots or more, dlvd E lb .35 .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 · .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb .645 .655
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, 50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .585 · .595
half-second bgs. dlvd E. lb .545 .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cerium chloride dms dlvd lb .35 —
Hydrate 74% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.44 · —
77% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.74 —
Oxalate, NF, bgs., works lb 1.00 · —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 · .95
Roman, cs lb. 2.30 · 2.75
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .25 .32
5-ton lots, works lb 2.6½ 32½
smaller lots works lb .27 .30
Bone (see Black, bone)
Hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 —
briquets, bulk c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.75.00 -80.00
5 lb paper bags, c.l., same basis ton.108.00 —
10 lb paper bags, c.l., same basis ton. 95.00 -98.00
25 lb paper bags, c.l., same basis ton. 82.00 -88.00
40-lb paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.81.00 -85.00

for the paint, varnish and lacquer industry

acetone
n-butyl acetate
ethyl acetate
2-ethylhexyl alcohol
isobutyl acetate
isobutyl alcohol
isopropyl acetate
Tecsol®
(95% proprietary ethyl alcohol)

cellulose acetate
cellulose acetate butyrate

dibutyl phthalate
diethyl phthalate
dioctyl phthalate (DOP)
di-isooctyl phthalate (DIOP)
di-(methoxyethyl) phthalate
dimethyl phthalate
di-isobutyl phthalate
plasticizer 84-an
octyl butyl phthalate

Epolene®
(Eastman polyethylene wax)

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CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
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SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York City; Framingham, Mass.; Cleveland; Cincinnati; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Charcoal, pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 57.00 - —
l.c.l., works South ton 57 00 67 00
lump bgs. c.l. works South ton 53 50 —
l.c.l., works, South ton 56 50 71 00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 33 00 —
l.l. works, South ton 41 00 —
Chestnut extract, italian, solid, 60% tannin, bgs. exdock, plus duty lb 09½ —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb 10½ —
Chloral tech. 94% min dms., c.l., works lb 23 —
l.c.l., works lb 24 —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb 21 —
Hydrate, USP, 40 lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 - —
500-lb lots lb 1 03 —
100-lb lots or less lb 1.05 —
Chloramine I NF bbls works lb 75 1 00
Chlordan agricultural dms. c.l. frt alld lb 65 —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000 lb lots, frt alld lb 66 —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt alld lb 69 —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000 lb lots, frt alld lb 70 —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt alld lb 16¼ —
l.c.l. same basis lb 17¼ —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb 18¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb 19¾ —
Rubber 5, 10, 20 cps, ctns, c.l., works lb 55 —
l.c.l., works lb 56 —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works, lb 65 —
l.c.l., works lb .66 —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt equald lb 10¼ —
l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb 11¾ 13
tanks, single units, works, frt equald 100 lbs 3 15 —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs 4.05 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs 4 25 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs 5.25 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs 7 25 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene fused bbls lb 1 45 —
m-Chloroaniline, dms. min 10,000 lbs or over, frt alld lb 75 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb 65 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .63 - —
p-Chloroaniline dms c.l. frt. alld. lb 77 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb 1 05 - —
l.t.l., works lb 1 20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms. c.l. works lb 1.95 —
Chloroform tech. dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb 18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 19 - —
tanks, same basis lb 17 - —
USP dms lb 30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste dlvd E, 100% basis lb 81 - —
powd. dlvd E, 100% basis lb 86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline powd. dlvd. E lb 80 —
o-Chlorophenol dms. c.l. frt equald lb 37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb 37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 38 - —
Chloropicrin comil. bots lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt alld lb 95 - —
100 lbs. same basis lb 97 - —
25 lbs. same basis lb 1.22 - —
Choline bitartrate 6lb dms., frt adjusted lb 1 25 1.35
Chloride 6lb dms. frt adjusted lb 1 25 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate 6lb dms. frt adjusted lb 1 25 1.35
Chromium acetate soln. 7½% bbls works lb 09½ —
cbys works lb 11¼ —
Fluoride, bbls works lb 51 52
Green (see Green, chrome)
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)
Trioxide NF, bots lb 82 89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome)
Cinchona bark NF red broken, bgs lb 35 40
yellow broken bgs lb 35 40
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .98 - —
"0000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.08 - —
Citral, bots, cns lb 4.90 5.90
Citronellal bots, dms lb 2.85 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb 4.30 - 4.60
Civet, artif, bots lb 13 75 15 00
nat. bots oz 8.50 15.00
Clay, hall dom. airfloated, bgs. c.l., Tenn ton 19.50 —
crushed shed moisture, bulk c.l. Tenn ton 10 00 - —
purif. bgs., c.l., Tenn ton 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl port long-ton 42.00 45.00
lump bulk Atl port long-ton 27 00 30 20
China dom., dry-grd. airfloat 99% 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. Georgia works ton 10 00 —
l.c.l. Georgia works ton 15 50 —
300 mesh., bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 13.50 -14.50
t.c.l., same basis ton 35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Phila., Portland, Me gross ton 20.00 -35.00
powd. bgs. c.l. ex dock net ton 50.00 —
t.c.l. ex whse net ton 60 00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .42½ - —
Zanzibar, bgs lb. .47 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium, vis. bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E, 100% basis lb. .39½ 41
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E, 100% basis lb 41½ 43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½ - .41
t.c.l. dlvd E 100% basis lb 41½ .43
purif, high vis (see Gum Cellulose)
standard, low or medium vis., bgs. 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld lb .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 57 - —

CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c per lb lower and are on a works basis

Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l. ex-whse gal. .30½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, ex works gal. .17 - —
refd., resale, industrial, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .30½- .35
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works gal. .16½- .20½
Cobalt acetate 23.7% dms. dlvd. lb 1.20 —
Carbonate 46% powd. bgs. dlvd. lb. 1 85 —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. dms. dlvd. lb 1.20 —
Hydrate 60-61% Co dms. dlvd lb 2.62 —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. 75¾ -
liq. 6% Co dms lb 61 —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse lb. 2.35 -
Naphtenate, liq. 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb 48¼ —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.00 —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co. kgs lb. 1.78 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.73 - —
Phosphate, powd 32.1% Co. kgs, dlvd lb 1.69 —
Resinate, fused 3% Co. dms. lb 29¾ —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 79 —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb 1.32 —
Tallate 6% Co. dms. dlvd lb 43¾ —
Cocaine, USP, cns. 100 oz lots, oz. 17 80 —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz lots oz 13 75 —
Cocilana bark, bls. lb. .25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .68 - .71
Codeine NF, cns 100 oz lots oz 13.25 —
Hydrochloride, cns 100 oz lots, oz 11 75 —
Phosphate USP cns 100-oz lots oz 10 25 - —
Sulfate USP cns. 100-oz lots oz 10 75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black bls lb 20 22
blue, bls lb 20 22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls lb. .35 - —
seed, bgs lb. .60 - —
Collodion, USP dms lb .32½ - —
flexible, dms lb .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp bls lb. .55 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .25 .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .26 - —
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .85 - —
Copper acetate bbls, c.l. works lb .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb .54 - —
Carbonate 55% bgs. c.l. works lb. .35¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .37¾- —
Chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .45¼- .45¾
cryst., dihydrate dms., works, lb. .30¾- .31¼
dried, dms., works lb. .39 - .39½
cuprous, dms., works lb. .4540- .4890
Cyanide tech. bbls. 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .77½- —
1,000-lb lots or more lb. .78½- —
smaller lots lb. .80½- —
Gluconate, dms lb 3.15 3.35
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .36 - —
Naphthenate, liq. 8% Cu. dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nitrate tech. cryst bbls works. lb. 33¼ —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu., dms., works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .48½- .50½
red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb lots lb. 64½ —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works, lb. .62½- —
Oxychloride, dms. c.l. works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Quinolinolate 6lb dms lb 4 25 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works, lb. .2080- —
cryst., 99% bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 14.90 -16.90
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.50 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 31.00 -34.00
Undecylenate dms lb 2.00 3 00
Copra, Atlantic Gulf ports, c.i.f ton. 165.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f ton. 160.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .12 - —
Roumanian, bgs lb. .09 .09½
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .08½- —
Corn sugar, tanners chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.51 - —
Syrup, 42° non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.34 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.49 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate NNR bulk gram 3.50 3.55
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton. 58.00 -58.50
Cramp bark, NF bls lb .85 .95
Coumarin, NF cryst dms lb 3.60 —
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF bots, chys lb 3.05 3.20
Coaltar, crude tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. 22 —
soln. 80% tanks, works gal. 2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
l.c.l., same basis gal. 53 - .55
tanks, same basis gal. 33 - .35
Wood, beachwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood NF bots. cbys lb 1.30 1.35
pinewood dms. c.l., incl lb. 0561 —
l.c.l., incl lb. .0634- —
N. Y. whse lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works, lb .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .2175- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. 30.5° C. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49° C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9° C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28.9° C., dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 2.05
Crotonaldehyde 91-93% dms., t.c.l., works lb 24¼ .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13 00 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 14 25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone bgs. c.l. t.l. works lb. .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .70 - —
powd., cs lb. .85 - —
Cumene dms., c.l., works lb .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb .14 - —
tanks works lb .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .18½- —
Moroccan, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Turkish, bgs lb. N.P.
Cutch extract 55% tannin, bgs. ex dock duty extra lb 08½ —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 55 00 - —
pulv. 21% N bgs. works unit-ton 2 75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh dms c.l. works ton 120 00 —
l.c.l., works ton 140 00 —
Cyclohexane 99% tech. dms. c.l., works gal. 70 - —
t.c.l. works gal. 72 - —
tanks, works gal 55 - —
Cyclohexanol tech., dms. c.l., works, frt alld., E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works, same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, works, same basis lb .24 - —
Cyclohexanone tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5°C-85°C. 360-lb dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .60 - —
tanks same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine dms. c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane CP 2-lb cyls. works cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz cyls., works cyl 12 00 - —
USP, hospitals cyls. 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

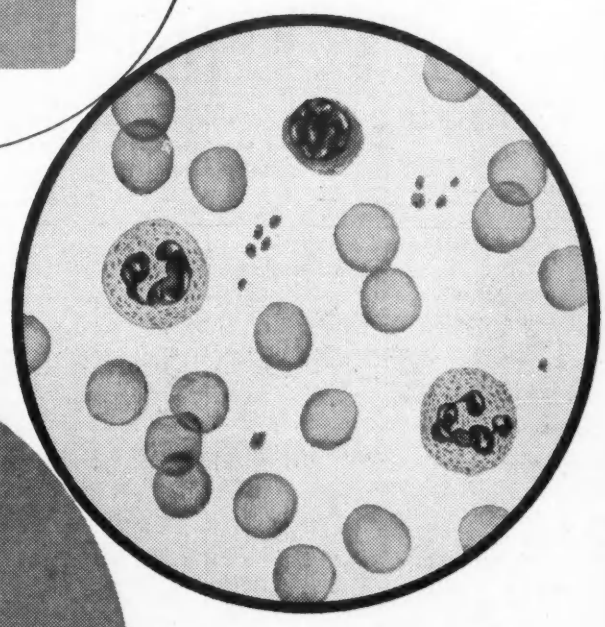
2-4-D, tech. dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb .37 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb 42 - .46
Butyl ester dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb .39 - —
Isopropyl ester dms., c.l., works, lb .40 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .32 - —
DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l. works lb. .45 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb 23 - .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
smaller lots, same basis lb .25 - .29
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l. dlvd lb .41 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb 38½- —
Deertongue, leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton 49 50 - —
17%P paper bgs. c.l., t.l. works ton 58 00 - —
18% P. paper bgs., c.l., t.l. works ton. 64.10 - —

Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bag carlot prices.

Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls lb. .21 - .23
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 24.00 -25.00
dl. bots lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.28 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.43 - —
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
light, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 9.02 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.17 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.86 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.01 - —

Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, imported bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., t.c., works lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
o-Dianisidine 6lb dms lb 2.00 —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾- .90
t.c.l. same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .66¼- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Tartrate, dms, works, frt alld lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l. c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
t.t.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
tech., dms., c.l. lb. .91 - —
t.c.l. lb. .95 - —
tanks lb. .86 - —
Dicaprylphthalate, dms. c.l., dlvd., lb. .31 - .32
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works lb. .12 - .14½
t.c.l. same basis lb. .17 —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
t.c.l. or t.t.l. works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .06 - —
tanks works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms. c.l. works, lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib dms., c.l. works, frt alld lb. .58¼ .59
t.c.l. same basis lb. .59¼ .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .34 —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .35 —
tanks same basis lb 31½- —
Dieldrin, dms frt alld lb 1.80 —
l.c.l., frt alld lb 1.85 —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd E, lb. .27 —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .28 —
tanks, same basis lb. 24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks same basis lb. .45 —
Ethanolamines, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .69½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .67 —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks same basis lb. .40 —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - .30½
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .31½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- .28
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works lb. .17 —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms. c.l. dlvd E, lb. .17¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Boriborate, dms. t.c.l. lb. .31 —
Diethyl ether, dms. c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .48¼- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30¾- —
t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¼- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .30¼- —
t.c.l. works lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27¼- —
t.c.l., works lb .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100 00 -147.50
1 kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis, leaves, USP dom. dms., lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.75 - 5.25
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .64 —
t.c.l. works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works, lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0750- .0775
Sulfate, bulk gram. .0750- .0775
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech. dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl pntnalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l. works lb. .63½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .64½- —
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 —
Dill seed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .09¼- —
nat., bgs. lb. .08 —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 4.35 - 5.10
Chloroacetal, dms. c.l., works lb. .45 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .50 - —
tanks works lb. 40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
t.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .28½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb 1.275 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb 1.285 - —
tanks, works lb 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l. works lb .16 —
10-gal. ret. dms., t.c.l., works, lb. .16½ —



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when used alone or as a constituent of drug preparations.

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Dimethylamine—Ephedrine Sulfate

Dimethylamine 25% soln. dms. c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.42½	—
tanks frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
40% soln. dms. c.l. frt. equald	lb	.39	—
l.c.l frt equald	lb	.39½	—
tanks frt. equald	lb	.33	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms. works	lb	.34	.39
tanks works	lb	.33	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, frt. equald	lb.	.68	—
smaller lots, frt equald	lb.	.71	—
m-Dinitrobenzene 85°C., dms	lb	.22	—
89°C., dms	lb	.24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt alld. E	lb	.15¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt alld E	lb.	.15	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb	.20¼	—
l.c.l. frt alld. E	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb	.20	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.11	—
refd., 63°C., dms	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—

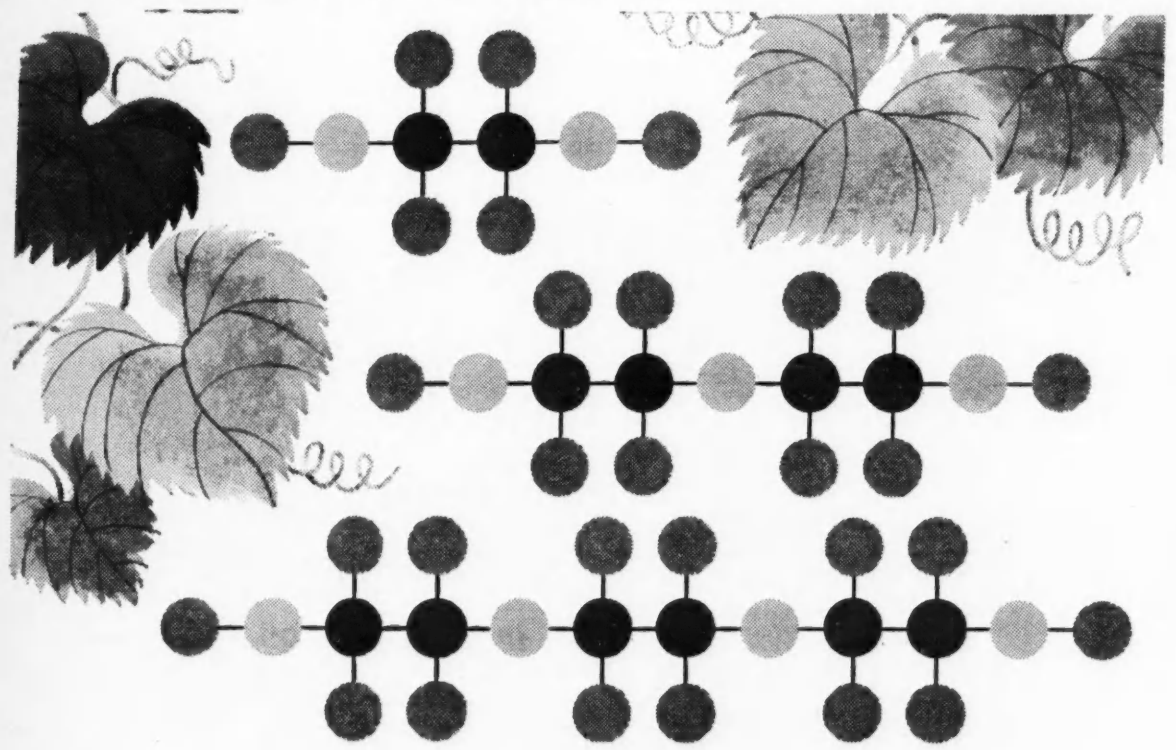
Dioctyl phthalate; dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.32	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.60½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.61½	.62½
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.58	.58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb	.28¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.29¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.27	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l. works.	lb.	.35	—
Dipentene, dest-dist. dms., c.l., works	gal.	.47	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.52	—
ex-whse.	gal.	.62	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.59	—
dlvd. N. Y	gal.	.67	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.45	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.16	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c lower			
Oxide, perfume grade cns	lb.	.56	.61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refd. flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.35	—
fused, tanks works, frt equald.	lb.	.31	—
tech., fused, tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.53	—

Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms	lb.	5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Monomethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.62	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.63	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, exdock	ton.	78.00	Nom.
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
50-60% dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb	1.00	—
l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb	1.05	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—			
Blue, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	17.60
Green FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	22.85
No. 3	lb.	21.30	35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb	3.90	4.85
No. 2	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb	19.60	22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	7.50
Violet FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb	9.15	11.05
No. 5	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb	3.30	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—			
Black D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	10.95
Brown D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	16.10
Green D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	16.10
No 6	lb.	15.65	16.10
No 7	lb	14.35	14.80
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb lots, dlvd:—			
Orange D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	10.95
No 4	lb	19.60	20.05
No 5	lb	5.25	5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	10.95
No 18	lb.	23.55	24.00
No 19	lb.	15.00	15.45
No 21	lb	3.10	3.60
No 22	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20	24.65
No 33	lb.	17.00	17.45
Violet, D&C, No 2	lb	15.65	16.10
Yellow D&C, No 7	lb	10.50	10.95
No 8	lb	10.50	10.95
No 10	lb.	13.05	13.50
No 11	lb	13.05	13.50
Dyes coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd.:—			
Blue Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	15.65	16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	16.10
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	13.50
Yellow Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	10.50	10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd., No			
20 Chrysoidine Y dustless	lb	.89	—
27 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.29	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	—
40 Orange R, extra, conc	lb.	1.52	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.79	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.94	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	1.39	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.48	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	1.31	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	—
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.94	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.09	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	1.27	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.37	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	1.91	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.70	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	2.19	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.61	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	—
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.37	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	3.67	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.53	—
419 Red FC	lb.	1.45	—
420 Brown M	lb.	1.40	—
448 Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.69	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.95	—
561 Brown B	lb.	2.89	—
581 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.13	—
583 Green BY, conc	lb.	1.03	—
596 Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	—
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb.	2.32	—
640 Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	—
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.64	—
657 Green V	lb.	2.73	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	3.62	—
667 Milling green 6B, conc	lb.	4.78	—
671 Blue EG	lb.	1.98	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698 Violet 6BN powder	lb.	2.25	—
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	—
729 Blue B, extra conc	lb.	3.61	—
749 Red BX	lb.	5.62	—
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	—
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.67	—
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc.	lb.	4.11	—
860 Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	—
865 Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	—
922 Blue GXX	lb.	2.22	—
978 Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.38	—
1034 Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.85	—
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	3.78	—
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	3.53	—
1085 Alizarine blue black B	lb.	3.02	—
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.19	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	1.93	—
1101 Jade green N supra double paste	lb.	1.10	—
1108 Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.26	—
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste	lb	2.48	—
1150 Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.21	—
1151 Brown R single paste	lb.	1.94	—
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste.	lb.	.31	—
1217 Orange RD, double powder.	lb	3.94	—
p-4 Brown PG	lb	2.54	—
p-14 Brown EB	lb.	1.83	—
p-24 Gray L	lb.	1.76	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb	3.07	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb	2.10	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb	1.44	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb	2.24	—
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums., dlvd.			
24 Oil orange Z-7078	lb	1.06	—
73 Oil scarlet BL	lb.	1.44	—
1073 Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	—
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z	lb	6.13	—
1080 Oil violet special Z	lb.	6.81	—
Oil black ZBC	lb	4.46	—
Oil black ZBD	lb.	3.03	—
Oil black ZHH	lb	4.61	—
Oil black ZMM	lb.	6.52	—
Oil blue ZN	lb.	8.02	—
Oil blue ZV	lb.	4.95	—
Oil orange ZMG	lb.	1.32	—
Oil red Z-1700	lb.	1.49	—
Oil yellow ZG, conc	lb.	6.33	—
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms. dlvd.			
p-517 Spirit yellow ZR	lb.	4.62	—
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc	lb.	5.87	—
Spirit black ZRB	lb.	2.95	—
Spirit brown ZG	lb.	5.30	—
Spirit red ZB, conc	lb.	6.41	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb	1.10	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.03	1.05
tanners bbls	lb.	.06	.06¼
Elm bark grinding, bls	lb.	.30	.32
powd., bbls., bxs	lb	45	—
select, bundles	lb	75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP bots	oz.	48.25	49.00
Endrin tech. dms., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	3.75	—
Ephedrine syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous bots, 100-oz lots	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz.-lots	oz.	.75	—
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	—
	oz.	lots oz.	.72 —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	—



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Essential Chemicals from Hydrocarbon Sources

Jefferson CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

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Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	—
Epinephrine, syn. USP, bots., 100-gram lots	gram	.60	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)			
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb	2.00	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	72.50	-84.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	87.75	—
Ether (see specific product)			
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14¾	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12½	—
syn., 85-88% dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.58½	—
	lb.	.58½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
t.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34	—
Aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine)			
Amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	—
Amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Benzoate, bots	lb.	.74	.90
Bromide, tech., 98% dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.42	.44
t.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb	.44	.46
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.36	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.36¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Butyrate, works	lb.	.85	.90
Carbamate (see Urethane)			
Cellulose, vis. 5 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	.80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	.70
smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	.81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works		.20	.22
dms., works	lb	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb	.10	—
Cinnamate, cns.	lb	3.35	3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms.	lb.	.27	—
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns.	lb	1.01	—
½ lb. cns.	lb	1.11	—
¼ lb. cns.	lb	1.21	—
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb	.10	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	4.40
Iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald	lb	.51½	.52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	11.85	—
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether)			
Oenanthate, dms.	.5	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms., t.c.l., works	lb	No prices	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.50½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.47	—
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43½	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	—
N-Etnyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works,	lb	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls.	lb.	.88	—
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.57	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.58	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.55	—
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.17	—
t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Acetate, dms., l.c., dlvd. E.	lb.	.19½	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.17	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb	.18½	—
Acetate, dms., l.c., dlvd. E.	lb.	.29	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb	.27	—
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms	lb.	.33	.35
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis	lb.	.46	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.47	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.44	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb	6.20	6.25
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.25	1.40
Eugenol, USP, bots	lb	2.23	2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls.	lb.	.15	.17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton	15.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher			
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.13½	—
Czech, medium, bgs.	lb.	.09	—
Indian, light, bgs.	lb.	.15½	—
Roumanian, bgs.	lb.	.09	—
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs.	lb.	.08½	.09
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.09½	.09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
soln., USP IX, cbys.	lb.	.16	—
djns.	lb.	.17	—
Ferric cacodylate, NF, bots.	lb.	13.00	-14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.85	—
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs	5.25	6.75
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis.	100 lbs.	3.50	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb	.07½	.09
Citrate, gran., dms.	lb.	.86	—
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb	3.45	
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25¾	—
Oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.85	.87
Oxides (see oxides under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow)			
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs.	lb.	.64	.65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots	lb.	.40½	—
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.29½	—
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.37	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.38	.49
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton	31.75	33.75
t.c.l., works	ton	34.75	40.75
	lb	.37	—
Ferric-ammonium, citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.65	.68
green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms.	lb.	.66	.69
Oxalate, fine gran., dms.	lb.	.25½	.28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms.	lb.	.30½	.33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms.	lb.	.25½	.28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms.	lb	.94	—
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton	34.50	—
t.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area, 100 lbs.		3.35	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton	40.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb	.09½	.10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	32.00	—
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	4.50	—
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver)			
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	140.00	—
scrap, same basis	ton.	136.00	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)			
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0715	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0450	—
(12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0740	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0475	—
(uninhibited, methanol-free), tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0420	—
Fringetree bark, bls	lb	60	61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., (l) mines	ton	19.00	—
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50	—
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	20.00	21.75
Fullers' earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.30	-17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	17.50	18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point	ton	4.50	5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb	13	—
t.c.l., works	lb	14	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb	12	—
dlvd. W	lb	13	—
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	18	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb	19	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	15½	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	47½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	45½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	43½	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	22½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	21½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	19	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb	45	—

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb	73	—
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)			
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l.	lb	53	—
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb	64	—
200 Bloom test, bbls., c.l.	lb	70	—
225 Bloom test, bbls., c.l.	lb	73	—
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb	81	—
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb	26	—
Gentian root, bls.	lb	23	—
grd., bbls., bxs.	lb	27	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb	27	—

Celanese

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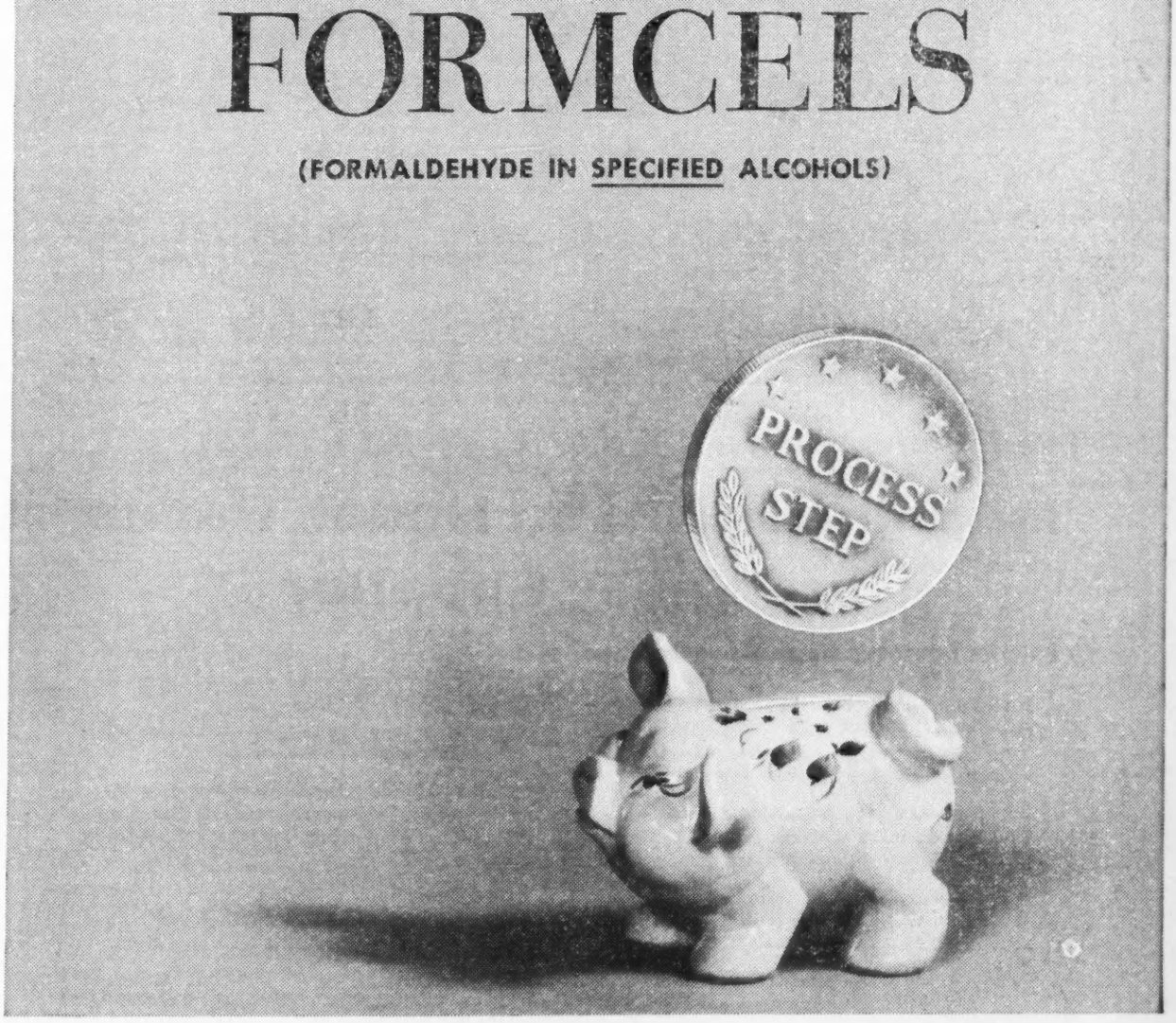

all about it in Celanese Product Bulletin S-23-5

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Celanese CHEMICALS

Geraniol—Hydrazine Hydrate

Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. ..... lb 3.95 - —
standard, cns., dms. ..... lb 3.75 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns ..... lb 3.95 - —
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root bots lb 4.00 7.75
from Jamaican root bots lb 6.00 10.25
Root, African, bls. ..... lb .33 —
Cochin, bgs ..... lb. .26½ -
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .76 -
No 3 bgs. ..... lb. .75 -
Nigerian, split, bgs. ..... lb. .28 -
Glauber's salt anhyd (see Sodium sulfate)
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone,
86 jellygrams bgs., c.l. dlvd lb .15 - —
104 jellygrams same basis lb .17 - —
131 jellygrams same basis lb .18 - —
164 jellygrams same basis lb 20½ - —
191 jellygrams same basis lb .21 - —
222 jellygrams same basis lb .22 - —
12 green 40 jellygrams, bgs. c.l. dlvd lb. .13½ - —
65 jellygrams same basis lb. .13¾ - —
86 jellygrams same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams same basis lb. .14½ - —
135 jellygrams same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams same basis lb .16 - —
180 jellygrams same basis lb .17 - —
200 jellygrams same basis lb. .18½ - —
Bone glue l.c.l prices 1c higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121 bgs. c.l. dlvd lb 16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18½ - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .23½ - —

Glue, hide, 207-236 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
331-362 bgs. c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .43 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c higher
l-Glutamine, bots ..... gram .65 - —
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks lb. .16½ -
soapiye, 80%, tanks lb. .15 - —
refd., CP USP 99% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20⅞ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27⅛ - —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27 - —
high gravity dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., dvld ..... lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾ - —
yellow, refd., high gravity lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb .29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .28 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30% dms. c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb .19¼ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —

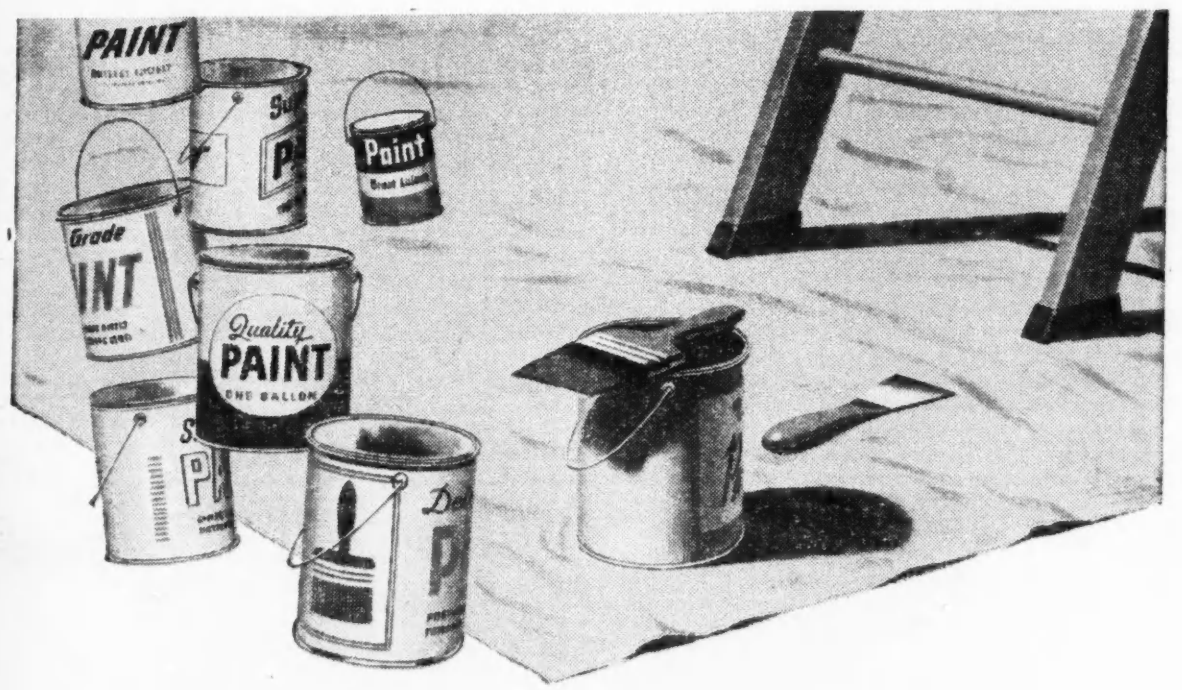
Golden seal root, NF tested, bls. lb. 3.50 - —
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09¼
crystalline 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95% bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog tanks, dlvd lb. .08⅛ - .08¼
yellow, tanks, dlvd .. lb. .06¾ - .07⅛
Green brilliant thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA kgs. works. lb 6.40 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
color, 25% lb. .19 - .20

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.20
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .44¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .45½ - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works, lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls ..... lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls ... lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment 8 kegs ..... lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs ..... lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls ..... lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol NF, cryst, dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms ..... lb 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms .... lb 3.40 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe)
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs ..... lb. .21 - .23
powd., USP, bbls ..... lb. .27 - .29
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs ..... lb. .33 - —
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. ... lb. .22½ - .25
No. 2, bgs. ..... lb. .18½ - .20
No. 3, bgs. ..... lb. .15¼ - .17
Manila, C, bgs ..... lb. .36½ - .40
CBB, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs ..... lb. .26¾ - 29
DK, bgs ..... lb No stocks.
dust, bgs ..... lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs ..... lb. .18½ 21
WS bgs. ..... lb No stocks.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .21½ - .34
nubs, bgs ..... lb. .31¾ - .34
seeds, bgs ..... lb. .20 22
sorts, bgs ..... lb. .19¾ - 22
Pontianak, chips, bgs. ..... lb. .26 —
nubs, bgs ..... lb. .37¾ 40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs .... lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .18
E, bgs ..... lb. .20 22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .13½ - .15
nubs and chips, bgs ... lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs. ..... lb. .11¾ - .13
nubs and chips, bgs ... lb. .11 .13
pale, chips, bgs. ..... lb. .12¾ - .14
nubs, bgs ..... lb. .17 .19
Siam, cs. ..... lb. .36½ - .39
Singapore, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .44¼ - .46
No 2, bgs. ..... lb. .31¾ .33
No. 3, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. ..... lb. .16¾ - .18
seeds bgs ..... lb 20 22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl States, N. E States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va lb. .14½ - .16
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs. ..... lb. .50 - —
tech. grade, bgs ..... lb. .40 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls lb. .50 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls ..... lb. .35 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls ..... lb. .32 - .35
Locust bean, powd., bgs ..... lb. .50 - —
Myrrh, cs ..... lb. .55 —
Opium (see Opium).
Olibanum siftings, cs ..... lb. .20 Nom.
tears, cs lb 22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya)
Gum, tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb 4.50 4.70
No. 2, cs ..... lb 3.50 3.75
No. 3, cs ..... lb 3.25 3.40
powd., USP, bbls ..... lb 1.25 1.38
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs. trucks, dlvd N Y C ton 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom. paper bgs., same basis ton 20.00 - —
works, N. Y. C ton 17.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, N. Y. C ton 55.00 —
ex warehouse ..... ton 60.00 62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs ..... lb 21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms .... lb 3.00 - 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green bls lb 70 - 75
Helonias root, bls. ..... lb 1.75 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .41 - —
No 4 bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust. tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex ..... gal. 14¾ - —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb 8.95 - —
Methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
5-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 23.00 - —
1-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms ..... lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol)
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .233 - —
1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .253 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
smaller lots, same basis .... lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd, N. Y. C. and Philadelphia lb. .42½ - —
smaller lots, same basis .... lb. .43½ - 48½
Hexane, indust. tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex ..... gal. .13½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb .33 —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½ - —
2-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 44.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 5.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots .. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago .... unit-ton 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls .. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ref. dms., works lb No stocks.
Hydrate, 85%, ref. dms., works lb. 1.35 1.55
100%, ref. dms., works ..... lb. 1.60 1.90



The proof is piling up!

Isophthalic Based House Paints are Vastly Superior

Exterior house paints based on Isophthalic—

***have** uniform through-dry—no paint wrinkling*
Oronite's extensive testing, plus results by leading resin manufacturers, prove Isophthalic greatly superior to other materials in this regard.

***have** faster drying properties*
The higher, more uniform molecular weights give a dry film — quicker.

***have** practically no yellowing in light tints*
With Isophthalic, oils can be used which greatly reduce the amount of normal paint yellowing.

***have** mildew resistance*
This quality appears to result from less unattached fatty acids present.

***have** outstanding flexibility characteristics*
At longer oil lengths greater flexibility results from higher proportion of flexible fatty acids in the molecule.

***have** better color retention*
Closer bonding of pigment particles give more uniform color appearance after application.

***can be** manufactured at lower cost*
Manufacturing costs can be reduced because more low-cost oils can be used.

Resin and paint manufacturers can now offer new and improved products with Oronite's new, advanced raw material — Isophthalic. Contact any Oronite office for complete information—or ask your resin or paint manufacturer about Isophthalic.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 200 Bush Street, San Francisco 20, California
SALES OFFICES
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio
20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois 714 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 15, Calif.
Mercantile Securities Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas 450 Mission Street, San Francisco 5, Calif.
EUROPEAN OFFICE
36, Avenue William-Favre, Geneva, Switzerland

Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., up to 500 gms	gm.	4.75	—
Alcohol, bulk, bots., up to 500 gms.	gm.	4.75	—
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30	.40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.55	.60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½	.32½
dlvd. W	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Peroxide, USP bbls., dlvd	lb.	.03¾	.05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.262	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.211	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1800	—
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.03	1.06
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.82½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.84½	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	6.00	7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)			
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	6.00	7.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	6.75	7.25
Hypernic extract, cryst. No 2, bbls.	lb.	.52	—
t.c.l	lb.	.35	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.27	—
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l	lb.		

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars	lb.	.75	2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).			
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	16.50	21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb	5.00	—
dms., dlvd	lb	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.10	—
resub., USP, dms., jars	lb	2.30	2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms	lb	5.90	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns	lb	5.25	5.40
b-Ionone, cns	lb	5.40	5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole	lb.	7.50	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb	7.85	—
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb	.28	.34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous). Oxides (see under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow).			
Isoborneol, cns	lb	1.25	1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.46	.70
Formate, dms	lb.	.80	—
Propionate, dms	lb	1.15	1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
solvent grade, dms, c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.14¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	3.60	4.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	25.50
smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex, refy	gal.	.15½	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.714	.814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.73	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	NP	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	NP	—
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.50

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China). NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.10	.12
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	15½	.17⅓
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.15	—

L

Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14	—
6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14½	—
2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14¾	—
200-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼	—
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.			
Fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.08½	—
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾	—
USP lactose in bgs. ½c. lower.			
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.27	.29
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.25	.27
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.24	.26
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.1530	—
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.25	—
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.65½	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75	.80
ord., bls	lb.	.25	.40
select., bls	lb.	.90	—
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25½	—
gran., bbls	lb.	.26½	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.26½	—
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.36½	—
Arsenate, acid, powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l	lb.	.41½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).			
Chloride, dms	lb.	.45	—
Iodide, NF, V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y	lb.	.16	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1580	—
Lead, metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots works	lb.	.33¾	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.34¾	—
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis,	lb.	.35¾	—
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2075	—
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
24% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.23¾	—
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾	.34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls	lb.	.38¾	.40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.192	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.202	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1935	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2035	—
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works	lb.	.46	—
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate)			
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate; Lead, white, basic sulfate)			
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15	—
24% Pb., dms	lb.	.18½	—
solid, 30%	lb	.23¼	—
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	.17
unbleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.14
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 25-lb. lots, works	lb	9.00	—
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb	12.25	15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls	lb.	.10	.12
gran., bbls	lb.	.15	.17
powd., bbls	lb	.12	.15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point	ton.	20.46	—
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	21.96	—
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	25.96	—
Lime salts (see Calcium)			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)			
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	3.65	4.80
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms	lb	5.30	7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb	3.30	5.10
96-98%, dms	lb.	4.05	6.75
ex petitgrain bots	lb	4.80	5.90
Lindane 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.58	1.68
99% tech, formulators, dms, frt. alld	lb	2.65	3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.25	—
without leaves, bls	lb	.30	—
Linseed meal, expeller 32-34% bulk Midwest, mills	ton.	60.50	—
extracted 36% bulk, same basis	ton.	52.00	52.50
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	18	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb	19	—
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb	1.65	1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald	lb	2.45	—
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29½	—
ton lots to t.l. dlvd	lb	1.30	—
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works	lb.	.82	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb	.85	1.11⅛
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots	lb.	1.23½	—
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	1.00	1.03
t.c.l. same basis	lb	1.05	1.05⅛
Citrate, NF, dms	lb.	1.60	1.64

National Lead Company, Experimental Test Station, Sayville, Long Island, is set up to develop facts on the durability, beauty, and practicability of house paints. In existence since 1917, it now has 2½ miles of test fences, more than 30,000 active tests.

FOOLPROOF

your exterior paints

with Dutch Boy® "45X"

(Basic Silicate White Lead)

TAKE IT from leading makers of exterior paints: for *uniform* performance, you need lead.

And take it from Sayville, National Lead's Experimental Test Station, "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" *assures* uniform performance. No matter how much exposure conditions — or painting practices — vary!

Think about your white House Paints, for example.

With "45X" — Sayville tests show — you definitely improve self-cleaning. Yet, you preserve film integrity!

In tinted House Paints, you step up film durability with "45X". Also resistance to color changes! In Primers, you step up adhesion.

And so it goes!

Everytime you put "45X" into exterior paints, you improve one property or another underlying *uniform* performance.

This minimizes complaints. Saves you time. And money! You, you alone, know what it costs to run down complaints yearly. And the complaints you *don't* hear about! Even you don't know what they cost — in repeat business and good-will.

Fewer complaints—

fewer pounds of lead, too!

That's because the reactive portion of each "45X" pigment particle is concentrated at the surface. This makes proportionately larger amounts of lead *available.*

Fewer complaints, fewer pounds of lead! You just can't lose, putting "45X" in your exterior paints!

National Lead Company: New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 3; Chicago 80; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.). In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Ltd., 630 Dorchester St., W., Montreal.

Lithium fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb lots., dlvd. lb. 2.17½ - —
ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.18½ - —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½ - —
Hydride powd., dms., 500-lots, works lb. 10.50 - 12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd or works, frt. alld lb. .80 - .80½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .81 - .81½
Manganite, dms., works lb .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech. dms. 100-lb. lots. lb 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
ton lots, works lb. .48½ - —
less-ton lots, works lb. .53½ - —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.15 - —
Titanate, dms., works lb 1.29 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .08¾ - —
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lobelia herb, bls lb 1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 - 38.50
Logwood extract, cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .20 - —
No 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18½ - —
solid No 1, boxes c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb 1.20 - 2.00
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms lb. 12.00 - —
l-Lysine, fib. dms lb. 12.00 - 13.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls lb. 3.25 - —
West Indian, No 1, bls, shipment lb. 3.25 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech, bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼ - .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
extra light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - .30
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
USP, light, bgs lb. .35 - .36
heavy, fib, dms lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton. 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton. 40.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½ - —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½ - —
t.l. frt. equald lb .13 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb .14 - .15

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points

Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - 80.00
Gluconate, dms, cns lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½ - .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .99 - —
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .73 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½ - .12
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .18
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
100 lbs 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb higher

Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Mandrake root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls. dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms lb. 25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. 22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms. works lb. 25½ - —
Dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton. 148.00 - —
paper bgs., works ton. 144.50 - —
dms., works ton. 152.50 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher

Gluconate, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls, dlvd lb .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mp, dms lb. .32½ - —
solid precip, 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½ - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn. dms. lb 24 - —
precip, 6½-7% Mn, dms lb 28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% sulfate, c.l., dlvd S.E ton. 88.55 - —
t.c.l., dlvd S E ton. 95.55 - —
Tallate, 6% dms lb 24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 66.00 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 55.00 - 58.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib dms, ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
dms, to ton lots, works lb .62 - —
single dm. works lb .65 - —
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.40 - 6.50
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib dms lb 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb 5.97 - 6.01
Yellow, tech. (see Yellow mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask. 255.00 - 257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .14½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - .12
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. 75 - —
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l. dlvd. or truckload min. frt. alld. gal. .48½ - —
l.c.l., works gal. .55½ - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35½ - —
4,000 gal. min., frt. alld or dlvd gal. .32½ - —
4,000 gal. min. works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .30 - —
Zone 2, dms. c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works gal. .58½ - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal lots, min. dlvd Metropolitan areas gal. .38½ - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½ - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb or more lb 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb .20½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd, Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb 21½ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich. Ind., Ill. Wis. St. Paul and Minneapolis Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½ - —
syn., dms., c.l. frt alld. E gal. .63½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .69½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .48½ - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
t.t.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
Ketone, dms., works lb 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns lb 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt alld E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50 lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .15¾ - —
single unit, same basis lb. .12 - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .46 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67 - —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret, dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 31.00 - 42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib dms lb 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Melle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. dms. lb. 6.54 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb lots lb. .59 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram .68 - —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., l.c.l, works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .445 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½ - —
t.c.l., ex-whse lb. .07¼ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ - —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt alld. E lb. .08¾ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾ - —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt alld. E lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ - —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W of Miss. ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .28 - —
New York gal. .29 - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.39 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½ - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .28½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine)
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .38½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. frt equald 100% basis. lb. .37½ - —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 - 12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 - 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 - 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾ - —
Musk, syn. ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 4.45 - 5.15
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.05 - 5.65
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - 5.50
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 5.30
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.43 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. 10½ - —
Du ch, bgs. lb. 10½ - —
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .08½ Nom.
Yellow, bgs lb. .10½ - —
Myrobalans, J-1, genuine, bgs., ex-dock ton. 63.00 - 64.00
crushed, bgs. ex dock ton 79.00 - 80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 61.00 - 62.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.)
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt equald lb. .06¼ - —
78° bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½ - .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾ - .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
imp., 78° bgs., large lots lb. .05 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½ - —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
a-Naphthol, bbls, frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls, frt alld lb 50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.60 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 5 kilo lots, basis, activity, gram. .45 - —
100-999 gram lots, basis, activity, gram. .55 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls, dlvd lb. .77 - .90¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .73¾ - .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .38¼ - .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green, bbls lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼ - .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 - 12.30
Hydrochloride, dms, frt adjusted, kilo. 11.50 - 11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms, frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
t.t.l. frt. alld lb. .51 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps. bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same bassi lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms, c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 - —
N-Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald. unit. 1.14 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95+ - .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22½ - —

Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —

Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., lb. .53 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.30 - —
Nitrous ether, cone., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.38
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No orices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. 2.80 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 2.80 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾ - —
l-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —

Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1½c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 4.00 - —
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A. bots lb 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, cns, dms lb. 1.25 - —
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb 1.25 - —
Angelica root, bots lb. 66.00 - 100.00
seed, bots lb. 56.00 - 65.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .48 - .65
Avocado, cns lb. 3.25 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.00
55-60%, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns lb. 10.00 - —
Birchtar, crude, cns lb 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, cns lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 5.00 - —
redist., USP, cns lb 2.25 - 3.40
Calamus, bots lb. 12.00 - 20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .30 - .45
white, dms lb. .29 - —

Oil, cananga, native, cns	lb.	8.50	- 8.75
rectified, cns	lb.	10.00	-13.00
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	3.65	- 4.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson).			
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	38.00	-40.50
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).			
Castor, dom., blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2800-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2900-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2960-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3060-	—
tanks	lb.	.2760-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2810-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2910-	—
tanks	lb.	.2610-	—
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.3325-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.3525-	—
No. 1, dms, c.l.	lb.	.2450-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2550-	—
tanks	lb.	.22½-	.22½
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2275-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2400-	—
tanks	lb.	.2100-	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2600-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2700-	—
tanks	lb.	.2400-	—
refined, deod., dms., c.l.	lb.	.29	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.30	- —
imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.2250-	—
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works	lb.	.15¼-	.15½
75%, dms., works	lb.	.20	- .20½
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms.	lb.	3.65	- —
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	.65	- 1.00
Celery seed, bots.	lb.	15.00	- —
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	225.00	- —
Chenopodium, NF, cns	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon, bark, bots	lb.	36.00	-70.00
leaf, crude, dms	lb.	1.60	- 2.00
USP cns., dms (Cassia)	lb	10.25	-10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms.	lb.	.90	- —
Java, cns	lb	1.95	- —
Java-type, cns	lb.	1.50	- —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.85	- 2.90
leaf, crude, dms	lb	1.20	1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.12¾-	—
Pac. coast	lb.	.11⅝-	—
refd. Cochin type dms, tax incl.,	lb.	.19¼-	.19½
deodorized, tax incl., dms.	lb.	.22¼-	.23¼
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.11⅝-	.11⅞
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.45	- 1.55
Copaiba, cns.	lb.	1.75	2.50
Coriander, USP, bots.	lb.	10.50	- —
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.14½-	—
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06¼-	—
refd., salad, dms	lb.	.2016-	.2025
tanks	lb.	.1816-	—
Costus, bots	oz.	6.00	- —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South, East	lb.	.14½	Nom.
Valley	lb.	.14½	Nom.
Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.14½	Nom.
Waco	lb.	.14⅝-	—
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05	- —
refd., salad, dms	lb.	.20⅛-	.20¼
tanks	lb.	.18⅛-	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	4.10	- 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
Cypress, bots	lb	5.30	- —
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	2.80	- 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.25	- 4.25
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns	lb.	5.50	- 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rect., 70-80% dms.	lb.	.62	- —
80-90%, dms	lb.	72	- —
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns	lb.	2.85	- —
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	4.75	- —
Fish, refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.1450-	.1500
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1680-	.1730
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1300-	.1350
tanks	lb.	.1150-	—
Fishliver, crude for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram dms., 1,000,000 units.		.08	.09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09	- .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.09	- .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram dms 1,000,000 units.		.10½-	.11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		14	- —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15½-	—
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.16	- —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900

Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	4.75	- —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	13.50	-14.50
Bourbon, cns	lb.	14.25	- —
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	20.00	-23.00
Grapefruit, dms	lb.	1.65	- —
Grease, No 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¼-	.16¼
extra, winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17¼-	—
prime, burning, dms, c.l.	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19¾-	21¼
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	1.60	- —
Hemlock, cns	lb.	2.10	- 2.30
Juniper berry, bots.	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
twice rectified, bots	lb.	3.60	- 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns.	lb.	.38	- .53
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel leaf, dms., cns	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	2.55	- 2.95
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns	lb.	7.00	- —
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	9.25	-10.00
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	10.00	-14.00
spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.60	- —
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	4.25	- 5.00
Messina, cns.	lb.	5.75	- —
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	50.00	-85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	1.65	- —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns	lb.	4.75	- —
West Indian, cns	lb.	4.75	- —
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	6.00	- 8.00
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	30.00	-85.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns	lb.	4.65	- 5.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.1670-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1770-	.1820
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1340-	—
New York	lb.	.1480-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1510-	.1520
Boiled linseed oil 006c per lb higher.			
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	11.00	- —
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).			
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf	lb.	.09¾	Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, nat., dms.	lb.	.17½	Nom.
syn., bots	lb.	1.60	- 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms	lb.	.30	- .33
20° cold test, dms	lb.	.29	- .32
30° cold test, dms	lb.	.28	- .31
Neroli, NF, French bots	lb.	575.00	- —
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	14.50	- —
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	14.50	- —
Oil, ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.50	- .60
Oiticica, liq., dms	lb.	.17¼-	.17⅛
tanks	lb.	.15¾-	.16
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.20	Nom.
Olibanum, bots	lb.	5.50	7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	6.00	9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid	gal.	3.50	- 3.60
Orange, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns., dms	lb.	.60	- 1.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.50	- .60
Messina, cns	lb.	3.85	- 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	- 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	65.00	-120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb	2.00	—
Palm, clarif., dms	lb.	.15¾-	.16¾
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	8.25	- 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks East Coast	rety	gal	14 - —
Patchouli, dms	lb.	6.00	- —
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)			
Peanut, crude tanks, t.o.b. mills.	lb.	.18	- —
refd., dms	lb.	.23¾-	.24¼
tanks	lb.	.21¾-	—
Pennyroyal USP imported, cns.	lb	2.75	3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms	lb.	4.75	- 6.50
redist., USP, dms	lb.	5.25	- 6.75
Persic, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)			
Petitgrain South American, cns.	dms.	3.00	- —
Pimento, berry NF, dms	lb	4.50	5.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.05	- 2.60
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works.	lb.	.12¼-	—
ex whse	lb.	.14¼-	—
steam-dist., dms., ex whse, N.Y.C	lb.	.176	- —
dlvd.	lb.	.179	- —
Pineneedle Siberian (see Oil abies siberica)			
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.18¾-	—
Oil, red (see Acid, oleic).			
Rice bran, clarif., dms., t.c.l	lb.	.18	Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E	lb	.15	- .15½
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots	oz.	43.00	-57.00
Rosemary, Spanish, N.F., cns., dms	lb	.60	1.00
tech., cns. dms	lb	.50	.70
Rue, bots	lb.	2.00	2.30
Safflower, dms., N. Y.	lb.	.1785-	.1835
tanks, same basis	lb	.1585-	—
Sage, clary bots	lb.	18.75	19.00
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	4.30	- —
Spanish, cns.	lb	1.20	1.45
Sandalwood, cns.	lb.	14.00	- —
Sardine crude tanks, Pac coast.	lb.	.08½-	.08¾
Sassafras, artif., dms	lb.	.48	.60
nat., dom., dms.	lb.	1.45	- 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
Savin, cns	lb	2.75	- —
Savory, cns	lb	4.25	- —
Sesame, USP, dms	lb.	.38	- .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.35	—
l.c.l. works	gal.	.44	—
tanks, works	gal.	.23	—
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.14⅝-	—
foots soapstock, acid, 95% tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06¾-	—
refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.1948-	.1962
tanks	lb.	.1748-	—
clarified, dms	lb.	.1698-	.1912
tanks,	lb.	.1698-	—
salad, dms	lb.	.1778-	.1987
tanks	lb.	.1778-	—
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	4.40	- —
Oil, sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms.	lb.	.1675-	.1725
tanks	lb.	.1500-	—
nat. winter 45° dms	lb.	.1575-	.1625
tanks	lb.	.1400-	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb	4.25	9.50
Southern cns	lb	2.30	2.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03	- —
dist., dms., c.l., works	lb	07½	—
l.c.l. works	lb	07¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.06	- .06¼
refd., dms., c.l., works	lb	.06½	.06¾
	lb.	.06½	.06¾
l.c.l. works	lb	06¾	07¾
tanks works	lb	05¼	05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½	.16
Tangerine Floridian dms	lb	2.00	2.80
Tansy, dms	lb.	7.50	- 8.40
Tar acid (see T's).			
Pine, comi dms., c.l., works	lb	.0561-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634-	—
whse	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks works	lb.	.046	—
rectified, NF, dms., incl., t.c.l., works, South	gal	1.03	- —
ex whse, N Y C	gal.	1.15	- —
refd., dms., incl., t.c.l., works,	gal.	.92	- —
ex-whse, N.Y.C.	gal.	1.02	- —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red., cns., dms	lb.	1.45	- 1.75
white, cns.	lb.	1.70	2.00
tech., white, cns	lb.	40	1.85

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Oil, Tung—Petroleum Naphtha, VM&P

Oil tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	.25½
tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.23	.23¼
domestic mills	lb.	.23	—
Turpentine, NF cns., dms.	lb.	.28	.45
Veviter, Bourbon, cns	lb.	11.75	-11.90
Haitian, cns.	lb.	9.25	-10.00
Java cns	lb.	18.50	-20.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms	gal.	11.20	—
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).			
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., t.o.b. N. Y	gal.	.55	—
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis	gal.	.56	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.61	—
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.57	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	—
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	—
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½	—
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	—
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.79	—
345-355 vis. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.78½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.84½	—
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns.	lb.	6.35	-10.30
Southern cns	lb	3.20	-19.50
syn (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).			
Oil, wormwood, cns.	lb.	3.50	- 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	14.00	-16.00
extra, bots.	lb.	28.00	-40.00
Madagascar, bots.	lb.	No stocks	
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.14	- .15
Opium, USP, cns.	oz.	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns.	oz.	21.65	-21.90
powd. USP, cns.	oz.	21.65	-21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.80	—
deep shade, bbls	lb.	2.00	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls	lb.	1.78	—
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.35	—
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroaniline toner, CP	lb.	1.50	—
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	33-
Molybdated, bbls	lb.	.48	—
o-Nitroaniline toner, kegs	lb.	1.35	—
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	- .16
sweet, bls.	lb.	.16	- .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.55	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.68	—
Verona, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	—

Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroaniliin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).

Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.40	—
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	.19	—
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	- 5.17

P

Papain, USP, African, bots	lb.	2.50	- 4.00
Ceylon	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	5.05	- 5.20
Sulfate, cns.	oz.	7.10	- 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs.	lb.	26	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.60	—
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.35	—

Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachloraniliin (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).

Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0710	—
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0815	—
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0815	—
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0815	—
132°-134°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0815	—
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0815	—
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM			
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	.14¼
powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse	lb.	.167	—
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.182	—
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.19	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.20	—
smaller lots	lb.	.21½	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11½	—

Paranitroaniliin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).

Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.50	.53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	1.3395	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.51	—

Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).

Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44	- .47
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	- .48
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.25	—
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills	ton.	55.00	Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls	lb	2.05	2.08
tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	1.25	—
Imported, Danish, ex whse	lb.	1.28	—
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, bulk	1,000,000 units.	.0525	- .0550
Procaine, bulk	1,000,000 units.	.0525	- .0550
Sodium, bulk	1,000,000 units.	.0625	- .0650
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½	- .30
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—

Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, indust., tanks., Tex. refy.	gal.	.13	—
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs.	lb.	.28½	—
red, Gondar, spot, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Japanese, hontaka bgs.	lb.	.34	—
birdseyes, bgs. new crop	lb.	No prices.	
Mombasa, bgs., shipt	lb.	.56	- .57
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.42	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.28	—
white, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .36
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms	lb.	.70	- .75
imp., bls.	lb.	.85	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd	lb.	.12	—
tanks dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.35	—
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04¼	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05¼	—
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07⅝	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10⅛	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05⅝	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.08⅝	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10⅝	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06⅛	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¼	—
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.169	- .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19	—
Group 3, benzol-type	gal.	.14125	.14625
toluol-type	gal.	.13125	.13375
Mineral spirits, reg. tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco	gal.	.164	—
East coast, N.J., N.Y	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19	—
Buffalo	gal.	.195	—
Chicago	gal.	.279	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22	—
Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18	—
Providence	gal.	.195	—
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal.	gal.	.245	—
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.24	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.24	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625	—
N. J., dlvd.	gal.	.32	—
N. Y., dlvd.	gal.	.33½	—
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd	gal.	.36	—
N. Y., dlvd.	gal.	.37	—
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185	—
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).			
VM&P, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.169	—
Portland, Ore	gal.	.175	—
San Francisco	gal.	.174	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.175	—
East Coast, N. J. and N. Y.	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.205	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23	—
Newark	gal.	.195	—
New York	gal.	.199	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.20	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—

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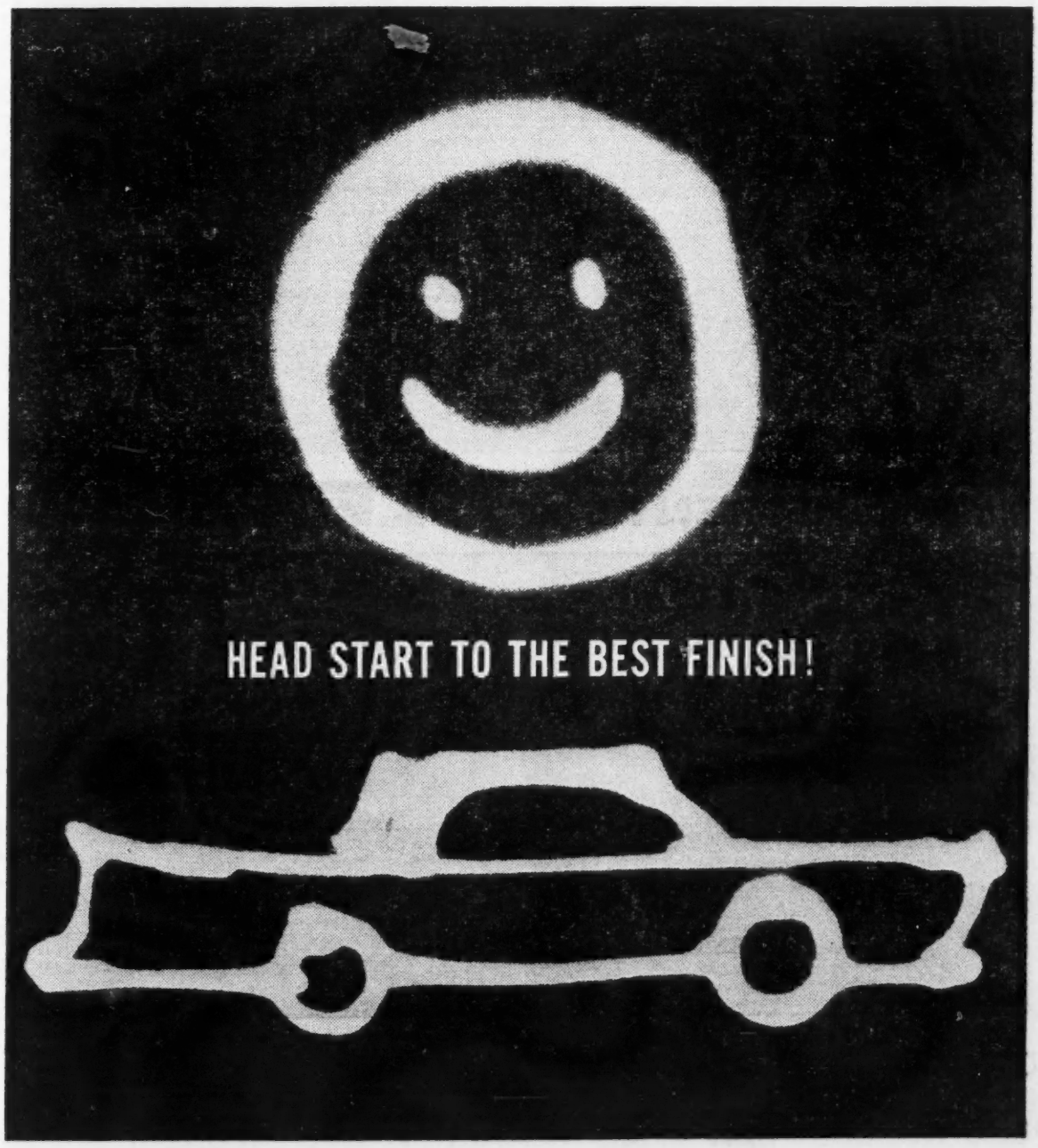
W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 42°C. m.a.p., N. J. gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C. m.p.a., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F., b.r., 29°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F., b.r., 13.5°C., m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348° b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F., b.r., 18°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F., 37°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p. Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .29 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J. N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875 - —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375 - —
Pennsylvania western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - .18¾
t.c.l. works lb. .17½ - .19
tanks, works lb. .14½ - .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.03 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .17¾ - .18
t.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼ - .19
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms. c.l. same basis. lb. .19¼ - .19½
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19¾ - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
USP, syn., dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls. dms. 2,000-lb lots. lb. 1.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.17 - 1.22
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs. same basis. lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100% bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. drms., dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½ - —
t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½ - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride comi. kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dlivd. E lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.15 - 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .41½ - —
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., fib drums., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 46.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.94 - 4.99
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.34 - 5.39
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.99 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.99 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.99 - —

The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.43. Recent oil advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph. red, dms., t.l., works lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .20 - .20½
t.c.l. works, frt. equald. lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —

Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395 - .1450
t.c.l., works lb. .1695 - .1750
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., c.l., works, lb. .36 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12¼ - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¼ - —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .63 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms. c.l., works, lb. .32¼ - —
t.c.l. works lb .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98% dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Nitrate, USP bots. vials oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .72 - —
Mexican, bgs lb. .36 - —
Pink root, bls lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine, crude, dms., c.l., works, lb. 3.15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 3.30 - —
Hexahydrate, French Codex, bots, kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms. frt. equald lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Pitch, coaltar, bulk, aluminum, works ton. 40.00 - 42.00
carbon and industrial, works. ton. 40.00 - —
core, works ton. 36.50 - —
fiber, works ton. 44.00 - —
roofing, 140-155°F., Fed. Spec. RP-231, Type I, tanks, works ton. 39.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾ - —
Linseed, dms lb. .06 - .06¾
Marine, dms lb. .04¼ - .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .03 - .03½
Tall, dms., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - 70.00
tanks, works ton. 30.00 - 40.00
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 105.00 - 107.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 15.60 - 16.10
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .53 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .24 - —
Dutch, bgs lb. .28 - —
Iranian, bgs lb. .14½ - .15
Polish, bgs lb. .27½ - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .24 - —
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.23 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.03 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bols. 5,000 lbs., t ship't lb. .40½ - —
dms., c.l lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
imp., kgs lb. .32 - .35
Bromate, dms. 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .52 - .53



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Potassium Bromide—Red, BON Acid

Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., gks lb. .37 - .38
Carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .20 - —
powd. bbls. dms lb .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 10 05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Chlorate cryst. dms. c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
indust. 99.9% KCl. bulk, c.l., works ton.29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.33.50 - —
99.3% KCl. bulk, c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs. lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).

Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 - —
smaller lots lb. .23½- —
Fluoborate fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms. lb 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Hypophosphite, NF, fib dms., ton lots or less lb 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb 1.90 - 1.95
Metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, standard and granular, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price, unit- ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
granular, 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, base price ton.26.25 - —
July forward ton.27.45 - —
Nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.16.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.17.50 -18.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.10.85 -11.25
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.10.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.10.75 -12.25
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .31

Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.302.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.307.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works. lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Persulfate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Prussiate red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.17.80 - —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs. 6.35 - 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .705 - .771

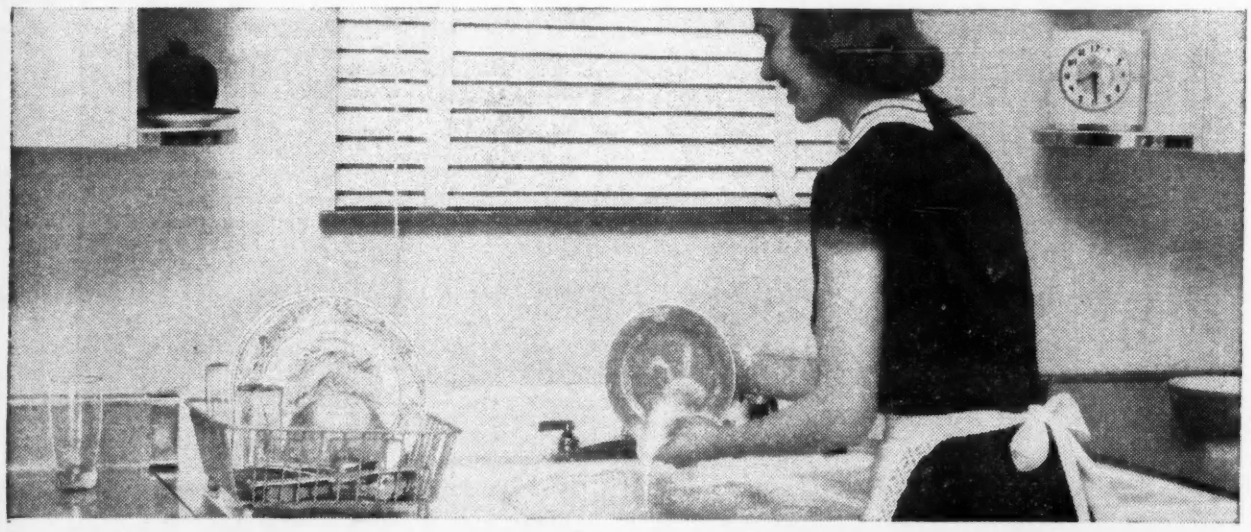
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder, dms lb. .16 - .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton.13.45 - —
July forward ton.14.90 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l. lb. .42½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Methyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
100-500-lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate, bots. gram .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .093 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¾- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots. kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .10½- —
tanks, same basis lb .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher dlvd. on same basis.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .16½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .28 - .30
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅝- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton.58.00 - —
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), 100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram .37½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works. lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .16 - —
USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls. works, lb. .08¼- .08½
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls. t.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .37½- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - .47½
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .29 - .35
Quinoline dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld, 100% basis lb .66 - —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
maroon, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —



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Red cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 4.30 • —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.00 • —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 • —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 • —
orange shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.95 • —
orange red, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 • —
Selenide lithopone, maroon shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 3.77 • —
dark, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.90 • —
red shade, dark, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.44 • —
light, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.24 • 2.32
medium, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.99 • —
medium light, bbls., same basis lb. 2.49 • —
Mercury lithopone, dark shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.40 • —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.93 • —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.25 • —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 • —
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.75 • —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675 —
Lake C toner, alizarine, bbls., works..lb. 1.20 • —
Lithol toner, bbls., works.....lb. .93 • —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works, lb. 1.50 • —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works..lb. 3.80 • —
Mercury oxide, tech, c.l., works, lb. 6.77 • —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb .02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works...lb. 5.50 • —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. works..... lb. .08 - —
Para toner, bbls .....lb. 1.15 • —
chlorinated, kgs.....lb. 1.30 • —
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs..lb. 5.60 • —
tungstated, PTMA, works kegs, lb. 6.60 • —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. 06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works..lb. 1.70 • —
light shades, kgs., works.....lb. 1.70 • —
Turkey, obls., works ..... lb. .62 • —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald ..... lb. .26 • .32
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works .....lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works .....lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works .....lb .0625- —
40%, bgs., works .....lb .0675- —
Watchung-type, bbls ..... lb 1.95 —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders NF powd bbls lb .35 • .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots.....gram. 3.00 • —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 77½- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. 78½- —
USP, dms., works .....lb 2.75 • —
powd., dms., works .....lb 2.95 • —
Monoacetate NF dms.....lb. 3.00 • 3.25
Rhatany root bgs ..... lb .15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb cans .....lb.32.00 -36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs.lb. .30 • —
powd., bbls ..... lb. .38 • —
Riboflavin USP, bots., dlvd kilo.65.00 • —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.130.00 • —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo.125.00 • —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Pitch, coaltar, roofing).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 • —
resin 25-45% fib dms. works, unit-lb. .12 • —
Rottenstone, ngs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
ton lots, same basis .. . lb. .04¼- —
Rutin, NF, fib, dms., 10 kilo lots, kilo.17.00 • —
5 kilo lots..... kilo.17.50 • —
1 kilo ..... kilo.18.50 • —
Ryania 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 • —
l.c.l. same basis lb .24 • —

S

Sabadilla seed powd., bbls .... lb. .49 • .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 • .32
Saccharin USP cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 • —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 1.95
Calcium fib dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.50 • —
Saffron, Spanish USP, tins lb.45.00 • —
Safrol, dms ..... lb. .90 1.05
Sage, Cretan bgs ..... lb 11 • —
Dalmatian bgs ..... lb. 44 • —
Italian ..... lb 26 Nom
Sago flour, raw bgs ..... lb 07 .07¼
refd. bgs ..... lb 08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms..... lb. 1.25 • —
Salol, NF, grnn., bbls., kgs lb 1.15 • —
Powdered salol 25c higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l ..100 lbs. 1.02½- —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.27½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 • —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 .69
powd, fib dms lb 75 .76
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. 95 —
powd bgs. frt alld 100% basis lb .95 —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP bots oz.13.50 -16.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls. 5,000-lb. lots lb. 30½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .31 .33
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb.12.00 • —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.75 • —
Senna leaves, Alex, whole and half, bls lb. .19 • —
siftings .....lb. .17 • —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 • .18
No. 2, bls. .....lb. .13 • .15
No. 3, bls.....lb. .11 • .13
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 • —
pods, bls. .....lb. .14 • —
Serpentaria, root, bls.....lb. 6.50 • —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .22¼- —
nat., bgs. .....lb. .17 • —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs.lb. .23 • —
nat., bgs.....lb. .16½- —
Salvadorian, natural, bgs.....lb. .21½- —
Indian, natural, bgs. .....lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 2,300-lb. lots..lb. .54 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .55 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .56 • —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots....lb. .64 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .65 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots.....lb. .66 • —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots..lb. .47 • —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots .....lb. .45 • —
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .44 • —
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 • —
l.c.l. works, exwhse ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 • —
l.c.l., works .....ton.35.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 • —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 • .30½
tanks, works..... lb. .17 • —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs .. Troy oz. .91¾- —
Cyanide, fib, dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .87 • —
1,000-oz. lots..... oz. .87½- —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .87½- —
100-oz. lots..... oz. .87¾- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .62¾- —
1,000-oz. lots..... oz. .63½- —
500-oz. lots..... oz. .64¼- —
250-oz. lots..... oz. .64⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate mild USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots .oz. 1.15 • —
strong NF bots. dms. 1,000 oz. lots oz. 1.10 • —
Soapbark, whole, bls ..... lb .38 • .40
crushed, bls. bbls ..... lb .45 • —
powd., bbls. ..... lb .45 • —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 • —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.00 • 4.77
bulk, c.l., works ...100 lbs. 1.60 • —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 • —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.95 • 4.72
bulk, c.l., works . 100 lbs. 1.55 • —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 • —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.80 • —
Soda, caustic, liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 • —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 —
rayon-type sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.30 • —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.50 —
Sal. conc., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.50 —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 —
Sodium acetate anhyd mgs. c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60% gran dms. c.l., works lb 14 —
l.c.l. works lb 15½ —
Alginate NF white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 • —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.45 2.55
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt adjusted lb 2.70 —
Antimoniate, bbls. c.l., dlvd E. lb. 28 —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. 12½ —
l.c.l. works lb. 13¾ 14½
Arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. 12¼ —
t.c.l., works lb 13 14½
soln. dms. works gal 59 67

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Aluminum Chloride • Vinyl Chloride • Sodium Nitrite Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Caustic Potash Snowflake® Crystals • Sodium Bicarbonate • Soda Ash Ammonium Chloride • Methylene Chloride • Caustic Soda Monochlorobenzene • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Chlorine Carbon Tetrachloride • Methyl Chloride • Chloroform Cleaning Compounds • Para-dichlorobenzene • Hydrogen Peroxide • Ortho-dichlorobenzene

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Sodium Ascorbate—Sodium Sulfanilate

Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo 12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo 12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo 12.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo 13.00 - —
bots. 500-gram lots kilo 13.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP bbls. dms 100 lb lots or more lb .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.45 - —
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Bifluoride bbls. c.l. works, frt equald lb. .19½ —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1990 —
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 —
dms. c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 3.00 3.60
l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 3.50 4.10
Bisulfite anhyd bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
soln. 35° bbls c.l. works 100 lbs 1.55 —
l.c.l works 100 lbs 2.05 —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide USP bbls., works lb .38 —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)

Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated, bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Chlorate cryst. dms. c.l. works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Chloride, tech (see Salt)
USP, dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .08 - —
Chlorite tech. dms. c.l. works. lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots works lb 70 73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. works lb .28 —
Chromate, anhyd., fiber dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same oasis lb. .15¼- .16½
tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
l.c.l lb .1065- .1190
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII gran dms lb. 26½ 27½
USP XIV gran., dms lb. 29½ 30½
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c higher
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb .85 1.10
smaller lots, works lb 1.00 1.25

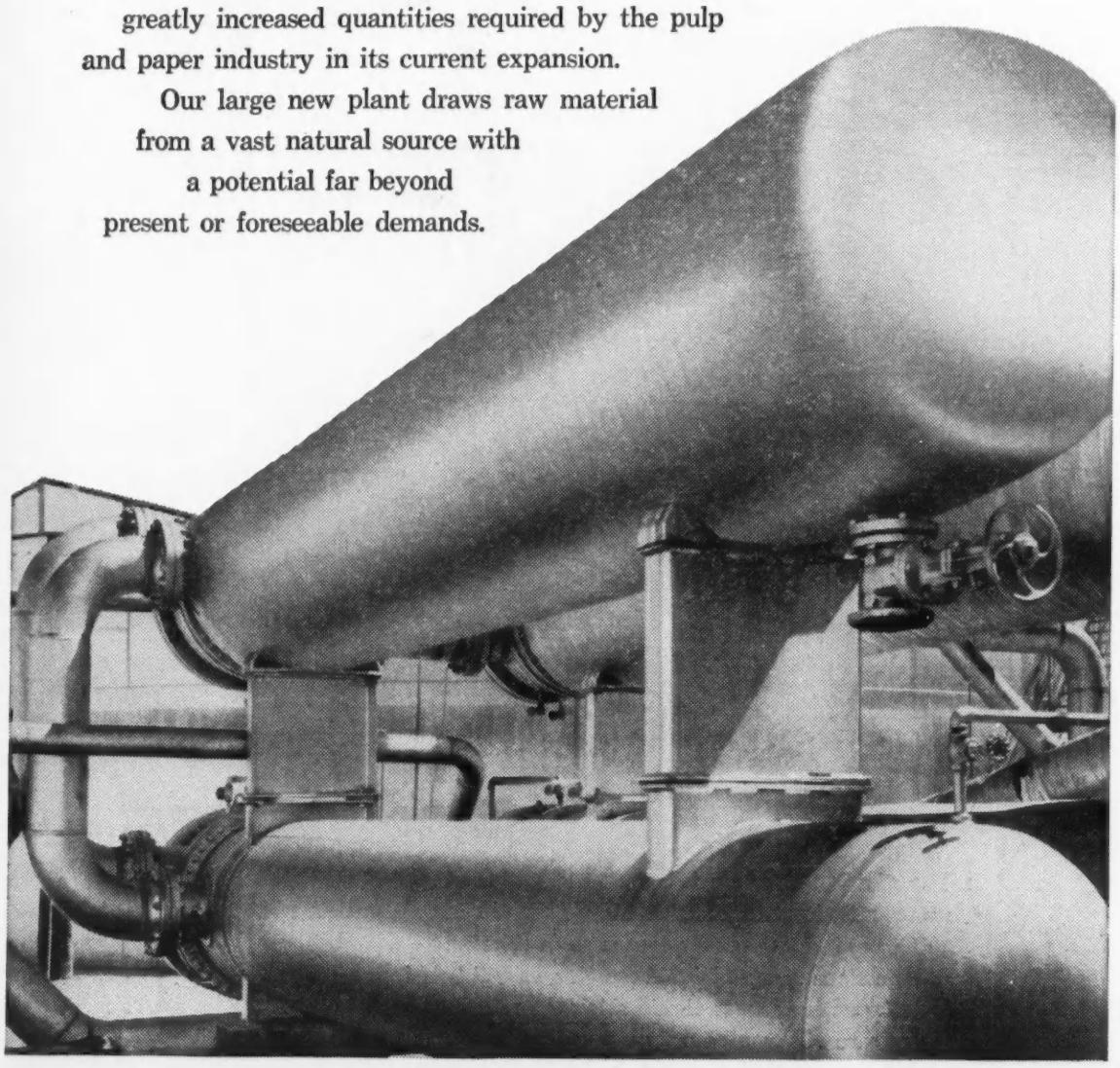
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
anhyd., dms., c.l. works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .18¾ - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots. lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97% fib. dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .1390- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1430- —
Formate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 5.50 - —
Gluconate, refd. dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech. dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono., dms. c.l lb. 1.20 - —
Hydride dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Hydrosulfite dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb .24 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .24½- —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .23½- .28
technical (see Soda, Caustic)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .93 - .98
Hyposulfite, anhyd. tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Hexahydrate, pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —

Sodium hyposulfite, hexahydrate, phota grade, bgs., c.l., works. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60% cbys. dms. works lb 26½ —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms. works lb 16½ —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- .20¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 87.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 143.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 148.00 - —
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works ton 204.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 242.50 - —
smaller lots, exwhse ton 247.50 - —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
fused, 14,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - .17
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.15 - 8.10
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.20 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.65 - 8.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - 7.25
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt equald lb. .92 .96
cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .73 .74
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb 70 - —
Nitrate, crude dom. bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
imp 100-lb. bgs., c.l. Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 49.50 - —
bulk, c.l. same basis ton 46.00 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate)
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .26 —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .27½ .34
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .27½ .34
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½ .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb over carlot prices
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb .21 —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .20½ .21
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 .45
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.65 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.65
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP dried powd bgs., dms., works lb. .19 .20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.70 —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 9.10 9.70
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 9.05 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 4.80 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lb. 10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.60 - 11.85
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.92½ 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .74 - .76
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dm., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .079 —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt alld. E. lb. .575 - .629
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .23 - —

SALT CAKE is a primary West End product and we have the production capacity to meet your needs

At West End, salt cake is a prime product... not a by-product... and is being produced in the greatly increased quantities required by the pulp and paper industry in its current expansion.

Our large new plant draws raw material from a vast natural source with a potential far beyond present or foreseeable demands.



WEST END

West End Chemical Company

DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT, WESTEND, CALIF.

SODA ASH • BORAX • SODIUM SULFATE • SALT CAKE • HYDRATED LIME

Sodium sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb 22½ -
tech. anhyd. bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton 52.00 -
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 -
bulk, c.l., works ton 31.00 -
USP, cryst., fib dms lb .17½ .18
gran. fib dms lb .17½ 18
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾ -
t.c.l., works lb. .07¾ -
liq. 40-44% tanks works, 100% basis ton. 120.00 -
Sulfide, flake dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ -
t.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ -
fused bbls. c.l. works E., frt. equald lb. .05 - -
t.c.l., same basis lb .06 - -
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.50 - -
t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - -
Sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Tetraborate (see Borax)
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., c.l., works lb. .04 - -
t.c.l., works lb. .05 - -
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech. anhyd. dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb .317 -
less than ton lots works lb. 357 -
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .13½ -
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite)
Titanate, ctns. c.l. works lb. .10½ -
5-ton lots works lb 10¾ -
1-ton or less works lb 11 -
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb .38 -
t.c.l lb. .42 -
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½ -
t.c.l frt adjusted E lb 39½ -
50-lb. dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - -
t.c.l. frt adjusted E lb 40 - -
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. 44 - -
t.c.l frt adjusted E lb 46 -
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 7.87½ -
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 8.27½ 8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 -
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.40 9.80
dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 9.05 -
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.80 10.30
Tungstate tech. kgs. dlvd. E lb 2.15 -
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works frt equald lb .23 -
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen sodium)
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .21 -
t.c.l. same basis lb 21½ -
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 -
smaller lots same basis lb. .30 -
Solvent naphtha, coaltar high flash, tanks frt equald gal. .31 .32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent partial aromatic)
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb 32 -
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .34 -
smaller lots works lb 37 39
Tristearate fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. 33 -
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .35 -
smaller lots works lb 38 40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb .23 -
1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 .26
powd. dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. 38 .40
soln. comi. aqueous dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ -
ton lots, works lb. .25 -
smaller lots, works lb. 25¼ -
tanks, works lb. 23¼ -
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - -
ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - -
smaller lots, works lb .17 - -
tanks works lb 15 - -
ton. 45.00 - -
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton. 46.50 - -
protein chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb .23 - -
mechanically refd. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 -
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls lb. .75 -
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾ -
powd super bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ -
t.c.l. works lb. .05½ -
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 .18
powd. bbls. bxs lb. .17 .20
St. John's bread edible, bls lb. .13 15
Stannic chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .79 - .80
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Stannous chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .915 - 1.409
hydrous, cryst., dms., works. lb. .80 - .81
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .97 - .99
Starch corn, pearl paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.27 - -
c.l 100 lbs. 7.42 - -
powd. paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 7.39 - -
t.c.l 100 lbs. 7.44 - -
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 15c per 100 lbs higher
Potato, dom. Idaho bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - -
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - -
ex whse, N. Y. lb. .08¼ - .09¼
Rice bgs t.c.l lb 15½ 16
Wheat bgs lb. 08½ 09
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root)
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb 60 61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb .18 .20
Soybean meal 44% bulk, Decatur.
Streptomycin hydrochloride bulk, gram, lb. .0750- .0775
Strontium bromide, NF, dms., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .35 - -
Carbonate pure, dms. 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - -
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - -
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - -
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - -
Iodide, pars, 25-lb lots lb 3.45 - -
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - -
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 12.00 - -
Salicylate NF dms lb. 1.78 - -
Sulfate air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots. oz. 25.00 -25.50
G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax USP cs lb .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½% dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .22½ -
t.c.l. same basis lb. .23½ -
tanks, same basis lb. .20½ -
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt, alld. lb. .18½ -
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19½ -
tanks, same basis lb. .16 -
Styrolyl acetate bots lb. 1.45 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0885 -
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs. bgs. l.c.l., works lb. 76 -
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb 4.00 4.50
Sodium dms lb 4.10 4.60
Sulfacetamide fib dms lb 4.00 4.20
USP, same basis lb. 5.00 5.20
Sodium fib dms lb 5.00 5.20
USP, same basis lb. 5.20 5.40
Sulfadiazine USP microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powd. dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium USP dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms lb 11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine USP dms lb 2.50 -
Sulfamerazine USP microcrystals lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium USP dms, lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine microcrystals dms, lb 8.90 9.40
powd. dms lb 8.50 9.00
Sulfanilamide USP 30-80 mesh, dms lb. 1.40 1.60
microcrystals dms lb 1.70 1.90
powd. dms lb 1.30 1.50
Quinoxaline veterinary dms lb 6.40 6.75
Sulfapyridine NF powd bots. tins. lb 7.00 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 8.00
Sulfathiazole, NF, microcrystals, dms lb 2.83 3.00
powd. dms lb 2.50 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.53 - -
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - -
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - -
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - -
crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars long-ton. 26.50 - -
export f.o.b vessels, Gulf ports long-ton. 28.00 - -
domestic and Canada, f.o.b vessel Gulf port long-ton. 28.00 - -
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - -
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.50 - -
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - -
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - -
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - -
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - -
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - -
salt block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.75 - -
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.70 - -
rubbermakers, coml., reg. bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - -
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - -
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - -
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - -
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - -
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 4.55 - -
treated 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - -
bbls, mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - -
Sulfur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04 - -
t.c.l. same basis lb 04¾ -
tanks same basis lb 03¾ -
Dioxide liq., coml., cyls. works, frt equald lb 10 12
multi unit cars works lb 0535 -
tanks works lb 045 -
refrigeration 150-lb cyls. dlvd lb 30 -
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 -
t.c.l same basis lb 04¾ -
tanks, same basis lb. 03¾ -
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton. 130.00 -
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton. 130.00 -
Superphosphate run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton 88 91
Carteret N. J. unit-ton 88 91
triple 48% or more a.p.a pulv., bulk c.l. East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton 98 -

T

2,4,5-T dms. c.l. works frt. equald lb 1.18 -
t.c.l. same basis lb 1.25 -
Isopropyl ester dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb 1.24 -
t.c.l. works lb 1.29 -

Our **BICARBONATE OF SODA** takes the cake anywhere.
Its purity and uniformity are respected in the milling and industrial fields alike.

Grades are available for all types of prepared mixes as well as chemical processing.
Tell us your requirements and we will send you samples and specifications.

MATHIESON CHEMICALS
OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION • BALTIMORE 3, MD.

4544

MATHIESON

INORGANICS: Ammonia • Bicarbonate of Soda • Carbon Dioxide • Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda • Chlorine • Hydrazine and Derivatives • Hypochlorite Products • Muriatic Acid • Nitrate of Soda • Nitric Acid • Soda Ash • Sodium Chlorite Products • Sulphate of Alumina • Sulphur (Processed) • Sulphuric Acid
ORGANICS: Ethylene Oxide • Ethylene Glycols • Polyethylene Glycols • Glycol Ether Solvents • Ethylene Dichloride • Dichloroethylether • Formaldehyde • Methanol Sodium Methylate • Hexamine • Ethylene Diamine • Polyamines • Ethanolamines • Trichlorophenol • Surfactants

Talc, dom. ord. Calif. grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 33.00 -39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 19.40 - —
t.c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 28.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 31.00 -36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs. works ton 38.00 - —
Imp Canadian grd. bgs., c.l., mines ton 20.00 25.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .14¼- .14½
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾- —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09⅛- .09¼
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾- —
prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
special, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅛- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08⅝- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .09⅝- .10⅛
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton 4.75 - —
Chicago, bulk unit-ton 5.50 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian bgs. ex whse lb. .10½ Nom.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 .49
t.c.l., same basis gal. .50 .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
t.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
Tar acid oil, 50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .70 - .72½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate)
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¾- —
extra, dms lb. .41 .60
prime, dms lb. .30 .45
Terpinyl acetate extra cns. dms. lb .60 .75
prime, dms lb .55 .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene tech (see Perchloroethylene)
USP 55 gal dms. works lb. .20½ .21½
smaller dms. works lb. 23½ .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. 75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½- —
t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate 99% bots. dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.00 - —
And sodium acetate USP, fib. dms. lb. 4.45 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.60 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP., 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular, fib. dms kilo. 60.00 - —
ampule grade, fib. dms kilo. 62.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP fib dms kilo. 62.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide dms. ton lots lb. .72 - —
less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more. works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo. 450.00 500.00
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Metal (Straits) lb. .99¾- —
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton. 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton. 137.50 - —
5-ton lots ton. 142.50 - —
ton lots ton. 147.50 - —
rutile nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb. .09 - —
t.c.l. lb. .09½- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 134.20 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 122.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo. 30.50 -32.00
Acid succinate kilo. 165.00 - —
o-Tolidine, base, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.85 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .32 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .32 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .34 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine cryst., fib. dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .97 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .27 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate tech., non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. alld E of Denver lb. .42½- —
t.c.l. frt. alld E of Denver. lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld E of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .13 - —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms. c.l. or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .14¼- .16¼
tanks, works lb. .11½- .12½
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys, works frt adjusted lb. 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd E lb. .49 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .46½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd. tech., non-ret dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
t.c.l. frt. alld E of Denver. lb. .46¾ —
tanks frt. alld E of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .40½- —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., E lb. .22 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln. dms., c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
t.c.l. works frt equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks works frt equald, 100% basis lb .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .51½- —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate
.....
dioctyl phthalate
.....
dibutyl phthalate
.....

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS
R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb .20½- —
l.c.l., frt alld E lb .21½ —
Tripopylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Tyrothricin, USP bots gram .75 - .85
dl-Tryptophane, 6lb ctns., works kilo.165.00 - —
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.20 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores)

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root)
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd E ton 120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E, ex whse ton 140.00 - —
45% N agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd. E ton.105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W Va ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis.ton.124.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms lb 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb 12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .27 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.86.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.64.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., exdock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb 1.28 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 7.00 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.00 - —
whole, tins lb. 7.50 - —
Tahiti, cs lb 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb lots lb 6.50 6.75
smaller lots lb 6.90 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb lots lb 2.75 —
smaller lots lb 2.80 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tankcars, works lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., works lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works lb .11 .12
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c bot 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb .30 - —
tanks, works lb .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made

Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb .47 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units, .02½- .04¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn. crystalline, beads 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼ —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies

liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin)
B complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast)
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 —
C (see Acid ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2, dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ)
G (see Riboflavin)
H (see Biotin)
K Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha)

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb 2.25 - —
dlvd lb 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, ctns., N. Y. or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton.95.00 -96.00
merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.91.00 -92.00
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08⅝
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09⅞- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5% dms., 50-lb. lots.
Wax, amorph (see Wax micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. .45 - .47
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .71 Nom.
Brazilian, bgs lb. .73 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .68 Nom.
Chilean, bgs lb. .73 Nom.
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .80 - .82
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .79 - .81
yellow, bricks, 100-lbs. ctns.lb.. .71 - .73
slabs,, 100-lb. ctns lb. .70 - .72
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .70 - .71
refd., bgs lb. .73 - .74

Powdered candelilla: 20 to 100 mesh, 7c higher.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lots lb. .65 - .66
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .66 - .68
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .75
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .66 - .67
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .78
Wax, carnauba, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.43 - 1.45
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.46 - 1.48
Powdered carnauba wax price differential same as powdered candelilla
Japan, cs lb. .47 - .49
Microcrystalline, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .29 - .30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .26 - .28
German, bgs lb. .35 Nom.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs lb. .85 - .88
tech., bgs lb. .80 - .82
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .30 - .33
cakes, cs lb. .31 .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb 67¼- .72¼
White lead (see Lead White)
White pine bark, rossed bls lb. .18 .19
White precipitate USP powd. dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb .20 - —
rossed, bls lb. .21 - —
Witch hazel bark, bls lb .16 .17
leaves, bls lb. .27 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works ton 39.50 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras), USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs lb .20 .25
Levant, bgs lb 4.25 4.50
45°-47°C., dms., c.l. same basis

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb .40 —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald lb .30 —
45-47°C., same basis lb. .212 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .215 —
tanks, same basis lb .199 —
fraction, b.r., 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.11 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb .39 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .40 - —
tanks same basis lb .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal .32 - —
Chicago dist gal .35 - —
Cleveland dist gal .34½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —

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Xylol—Zirconium Oxychloride

Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—			
Johnstown Pa.	gal.	.33	—
Lackawanna N Y	gal.	.35	—
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.33	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.33	—
Middletown Ohio	gal.	.34	—
Minnequa Colo	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia dist	gal.	.34	—
Pittsburgh dist	gal.	.32	—
Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.34	—
Terre Haute Ind	gal.	.35	—
Youngstown Ohio	gal.	.32½	—
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bayonne, N J	gal.	.34	—
Baytown Tex	gal.	.33	—
Chicago Ill	gal.	.35	—
Houston, Tex	gal.	.33	—
Philadelphia Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Providence R I	gal.	.35	—
Wood River Ill.	gal.	.35	—

Y

Yara, yara, cns.	lb.	2.15	2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.52	—
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.56	—
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.60	—
debittered, USP Saccharomyces, dlvd	lb.	.27	—
Torula, USP, dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.35	—
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below			
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.20	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.45	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd	lb.	3.25	—
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	2.85	—
Selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies	lb.	1.15	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse 1c per lb higher			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.35	—
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago			
Hansa, 10 g. bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.35	—
G pigment, bbls.	lb.	2.20	—
Yellow, iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Peruvian type bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.0205	.0348
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
Mercury, oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	5.58	—
smaller lots	lb	5.60	—
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural)			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
basic, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	.42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins.	oz.	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb	.38	—
1,000 to 36,000 lb lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms	lb	.53	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.29½	.29¾
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb	.202	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	—
precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
soln. 50% dms. c.l. works, 100 lbs.		5.80	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs		6.40	—
tanks, works, 100 lbs.		5.15	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.70	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.20	—
gran fib dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.45	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.95	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs. 1,000-lb lots or more works	lb.	.523	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.24	—
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13½	—
New York	lb.	.14	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. Alld.	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn. dms., frt alld	lb.	.30	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb	.20	—
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅛	—
French process, comil., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, etns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd. dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms. frt alld	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Stearate tech. USP etns c.l	lb.	.39	—
	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l.	lb.	40	44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn bgs. c.l. dlvd E, 100 lbs		8.75	—
l.c.l., dlvd E, 100 lbs		9.75	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c higher			
USP gran dms	lb	.25	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.85	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G) gran., bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots works	lb	.04¾	—
500-1,999 lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO., c.l. 30,000 lbs minimum, works	lb	.23	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide 92½-99%, white grd., bbls. or bgs. works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, lbs., works	lb	.45	—
CP white grd. bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots works,	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, ngs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works,	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., etns., 5-ton lots, works	lb	.35½	—

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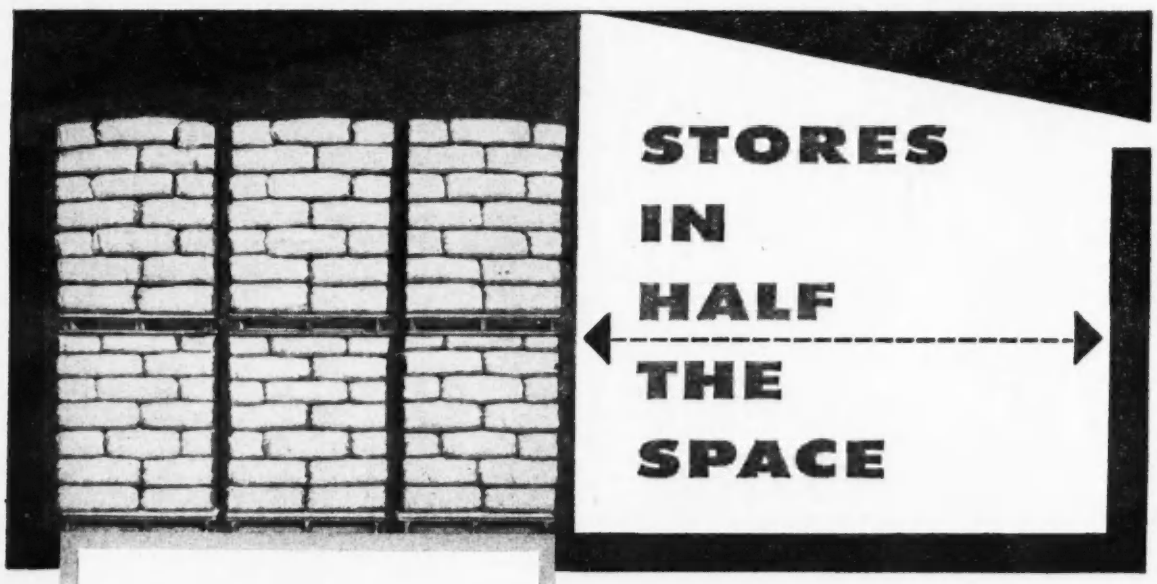

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Koppers Granted Rights To Pickle Liquor Process

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has obtained exclusive rights in the United States and Canada to a commercially proven process for the recovery and regeneration of pickle liquor.

Developed by Zahn & Co., a chemical engineering firm of West Berlin, Germany, the process is a commercial implementation of a technic patented by Inland Steel Company and assigned to Koppers. It provides a permanent solution to a costly waste problem which has plagued steel manufacturers and fabricators for more than a generaton.

Under the agreement, Koppers will make available to North American industry the design and operational data of three European commercial plants successfully using the process. Koppers has adapted the German "know-how" to United States standards.

Porter Realigns Top Officers

H. K. Porter Company, New York, has elected Charles L. Holbert president succeeding T. M. Evans, who has been elevated to chairman. Before joining Porter earlier this year as executive vice-president, Mr. Holbert was executive vice-president of the Southern Pacific Milling Company, Ventura, Calif.

Antibiotic Rules Modified

Food and Drug Administration has modified its antibiotic regulations to provide for the testing and certification of tetracycline-oleandomycin phosphate for oral suspension. The drug is to be labeled with a certification period of twelve months.

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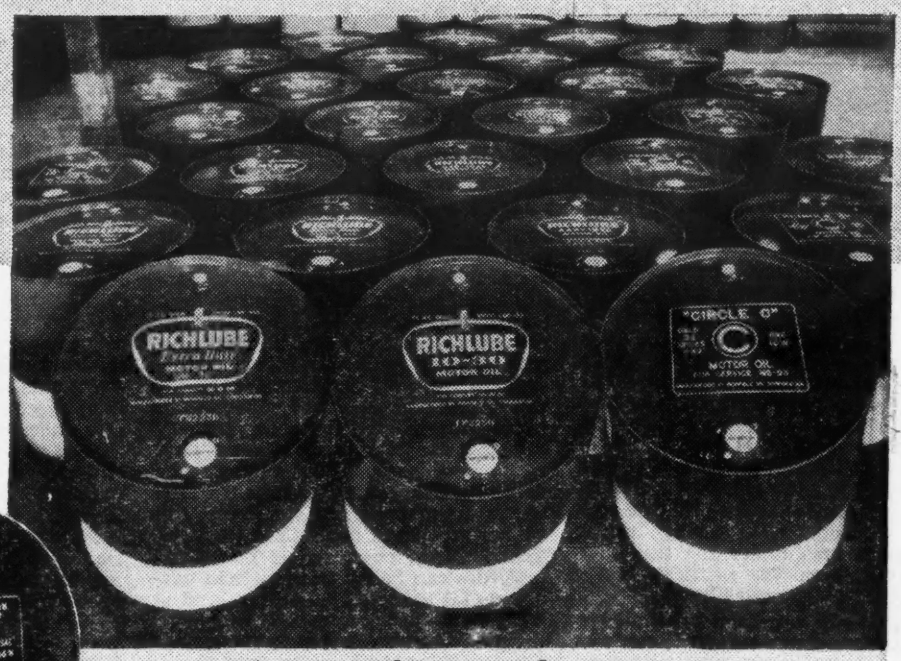
—in drums, cans and pails



Tri-Sure Closures for Drums

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The Richfield Oil Corporation uses Tri-Sure* Closures to give *complete protection* to its Richlube 10—30 Motor Oil, Richlube Extra Duty Motor Oil, Richfield Eagle Oil, and the new Richfield Super Circle C Motor Oil—whether they are shipped in 55 gallon drums or 5 gallon cans and pails.

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Tri-Sure Utility Can Closures make Richfield cans the kind that their customers *like*—easy to handle, pour, and refill.

Tri-Sure Reversible Spout Assemblies make Richfield pails easier to pour from, and easier to stack.

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WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS, *President*
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.
Telephone REctor 2-9820. Cable Address: Reporter, New York

Volume 171 **January 7, 1957** **No. 1**

Government First Must Spend Less

Organized management has one plan for the reducing of federal taxes on incomes. Organized labor has another. There have been suggestions that those two big economic forces get together and work out a compromise. But, in this as in all other attempts at their cooperation, the personal element has been an insurmountable roadblock. In the case of taxes, however, it has been almost doubled obstructively by the wide difference of opinion on the part of management—largely an off-spring of size—on what effect any system of such taxation exerts in the direction of inflationary consequences, and just what those consequences are—the economic terminology, especially in the commercial area under the inevitable interloping from the political, is far from definite semantically.

The first step toward a sound downward revision of the federal tax system will have to be a reduction in federal expenditures. It is economically axiomatic that stability demands that outgo be reduced before income. That is still sound, in spite of the ever-spreading acceptance of the theory that it pays to be in debt. And so it is that business—both management and labor—is faced with the fundamental economic responsibility of lifting from government some part of the burden of non-governmental activities which makes it necessary for government to impose a compensatory load of taxation upon those to whom it must turn for the largest part of its income. Those activities constitute the most important "business" from which government should withdraw. But, some of them must be carried on, at least until other means have been found and applied to do what they are doing—or to do away with the reasons, or excuses, for its doing.

There are two fields in which the extra-governmental activities should be taken over in greater or less part by private enterprise. Both of them have to do with the meeting of economic needs—or shortcomings—one in the aiding of foreign peoples; the other in similar serving of domestic agriculture. The problem, obviously, is how those activities can be transferred from governmental to private handling—and at what cost. Business must pay for their doing in either manner. Can it handle them more cheaply itself? The answer to that question is "Yes"—if their doing is put on a strictly business basis. The stickler is that government must be pushed out as business goes in. In the case of foreign aid, the possibilities are quite promising. But, with reference to farm aid, although there is some trend on the part of farmers away from dependence on government, the variously involved politics are a ponderous handicap.

Problems of the Super-Machine Age

In view of the holiday motor traffic record in terms of human detriment, there was nothing surprising in the declaration at the recent session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that machines are getting too "smart" for man; that their speed and power have already put them beyond his physiological capabilities. But, there still was startling, surprising information in the report that a single jet plane had been flown through a formation of others in flight without any of the pilots being aware of the passage, the speed being so great that their eyes could not catch any impression of the passing objects.

Those who have seen in the atom bomb, even in the automobile, a threat of mankind's self-extermination will be more than ever convinced of such an eventuality by the scientists' pronouncement on jet planes. They know that man cannot be trained to sense the threatening presence of such fast-moving objects; they have grave doubts, on the basis of available information, that he can be adequately equipped with mechanical devices for their detection.

It was quite natural that, because of their puzzling over the social impacts of the rapid strides in mechanical developments, there was a strong feeling among the convening scientists that the social sciences should be given more attention in education, in order that the actual usefulness of physical superpower and superspeed might be appraised relatively with their potential hazardness: There has for some time been a growing feeling among serious students that tomorrow's need will not be so much for more, or even better, scientific knowledge as it will be for socially better utilization of what is available. There has been an increasing interest in the development of a better and broader concept of human relations and social responsibilities among scientists—not all of them, of course, are laggard in that respect. Those whose thinking has run in that channel have got some measure of encouragement from the gradual approach of realization in the search for humanly constructive applications of nuclear energy. But, they have not found anything cheering in the warning uttered during the AAAS conference on the catastrophic possibilities of destructive nuclear agents becoming available to gangsters or other criminally minded individuals within the next decade or so.

Many who have interested themselves from various angles in the development of an optimum educational service for society have been puzzled by the paucity, even lack, of attention to ethics in the curriculums of schools at all levels. They have not been able to find any satisfactory explanation of why the social responsibility aspects of human ecology are practically unkown as an educational contribution toward desirable human behavior. They have been forced in a measure to believe that the concept of the humanities on the part of educators does not measure up to the desirable connotations of the term.

The eastern units of the middle states groups in the American College Public Relations Association and the American Alumni Council plan to hold a joint conference on matters of mutual interest in Atlantic City, N. J., two weeks hence. Representatives of the President's Committee on Education Beyond High School will participate. Apparently, the conference will be concerned more with the number of those for whom educative facilities must be provided than with the nature of the services of the higher institutions in terms of public welfare. There is no indication that the public will have any part in the public relations aspects of the conference, the concept of such relations assumably being the popular one-way (outgoing) one. In view of the ever-changing demands of tomorrow's living, it is highly desirable that the alumni conferees should speak as the representatives of the public that they are. If the public is to be served as it will need, somebody must speak for it to all educational gatherings.

Poison Control Undertaken

There has just been launched in one of the New Jersey areas of New York's suburbs a project in public service which deserves development to a national scale. Sponsored by a hospital in the Oranges, the movement is centered in a "poison-control" committee composed of five physicians, the stated overall objective of which is the prevention, more than the treatment, of poisonings. That goal will be approached by way of education of the public for the reduction of accidental poisoning, especially in children; instruction of hospital medical and nursing staffs in emergency care of poison cases; investigation of suicidal poisonings; and study and supervision of rehabilitation of adults who suffer poisoning from suicidal attempts. Health officers and visiting nurses in the committee's community will assist in the work of investigation and education.

There is a national program behind some aspects of the New Jersey community undertaking. It contemplates promotion of the service with reference to children at the community level. The parent program has evolved from findings of a committee of the American Academy of Pediatrics with the conclusion that "most deaths from poisoning are totally preventable." Out of those findings has come also the publication by the academy of a manual, "Accidental Poisoning in Children," designed as a guide in that area of local undertakings.

Manufacturers and distributors of potentially hazardous products available for possession or application medically or otherwise in the household should give all possible support toward the national expansion of the AAP program as extended in that of the New Jersey community project. The greatest need insofar as accidental poisonings are concerned is for education, especially of parents of young children. Labeling can be made more effective in that respect; but it cannot be enough.

In the light of data given by the chairman of the New Jersey committee, the big problem does not lie in accidental poisoning or involve children. According to that physician, 75.3 percent of the 174 poisoning cases treated in the sponsoring hospital from 1950 to 1954 involved adults, 90 percent of whom suffered poisoning through "suicidal intent." Under such circumstances, it is obvious that the problem for the medical practitioner and that of the supplier of potential poisons are not ones of prevention, but of treatment. Their solution calls for more research, more education toward the better providing of antidotal agents and procedures. Manufacturers and distributors have an imperatively important role in that service to and through all groups in the practice of the healing arts.

Washington Talks It Over

Competition Between Industry and Government for Scientists May Find Itself Being Resolved by Congress.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Congress may have to do something about the competition that has developed between industry and the government for the limited supply of engineers and scientists. Some of the congressional committees have become concerned about the situation and plan to explore the subject quite fully next season.

Government department heads have recently been complaining to congress that not only is the government failing to attract a normal supply of new graduates or experienced technical personnel, but it is having extreme difficulty in holding on to those it has. Private industry has more to offer in the way of salaries.

It is being suggested that congress take early steps to raise the compensation of those now in the government and the starting salaries for new recruits. Also, it is being proposed that the military services broaden their efforts to close gaps in technical personnel by assigning more young men in the service to training as engineers and technicians.

Chemical Partnerships

There were some 1,168 partnerships in the chemicals and allied products industry in 1953 which did a gross business of $211,997,000. Almost 90 percent of them, or 1,043 partnerships, reported profits for the year which totaled up to $22,372,000. These figures will appear in the Statistics of Income for 1953 now being prepared by the Internal Revenue Service from tax returns of that year.

The real story to be told from the 1953 tax returns is not on business and profits enjoyed by each industrial group, but in the overall picture as a whole. It seems to be this. Partnerships as a form of doing business, are not keeping pace with the other forms of business organization—corporations and sole proprietorships. Between 1947 and 1953 the number of partnerships increased only 8 percent, while the number of corporations increased 26 percent and sole proprietorships, 16 percent.

The obvious explanation of this situation seems to be in the form of tax imposed. No income tax is levied on the partnerships as such, but partnership profits are taxed as income of the individual partners, whether or not actually received by them. Thus, when sole proprietorships reach the point where expansion is desirable or necessary, they more often than not convert to the corporate structure form of business than into a partnership with its high income taxes on the incomes of the individual partners of a highly profitable enterprise.

Mobilization Register Revisions

Firms listed in the "Register of Planned Mobilization Producers" who would like to revise their listings should get in touch with the Armed Services Procurement Planning Officer who normally handles mobilization planning for the firm by January 15.

The register lists approximately 20,000 manufacturers with whom the military departments have planned for specified military production in event of war. The document is classified, but individuals representing listed firms may verify their company's entry in the register.

The Department of Defense is encouraging manufacturers to verify their current entries as soon as possible to assure accuracy in the new edition. Most important is a separate listing for each location if a manufacturer has plants in more than one place. It a firm desiring to check its listing does not know the procurement planning officer, it should check with the nearest major Army, Navy or Air Force procurement office.

Inorganic Figues Asked

Manufacturers of inorganic chemicals and gases, superphosphate, and paint, varnish and lacquer were put on notice last week by the Census bureau that they again will be called upon to supply annual and in some instances monthly or quarterly statistics covering their operations for use in the regular reports of the bureau.

This is an annual notice required by law to be published by the bureau, and merely continues in effect the programs that have been running for a number of years. Report forms in most instances furnishing data on shipments and/or production and in some instances on stocks, unfilled orders, orders booked, consumption, etc., will be required of all firms in these industries.

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Heavy Chemicals

The rash of January 1 price increases for a number of the heavy chemicals last week sent the market index to its highest point in modern history. New pricing of phosphorus pentoxide was fairly well settled last week, after some controversy had arisen as to whether the material would be advanced forty-five cents or one dollar per hundred pounds. The forty-fivers appeared to be more firmly in the majority last week, and it was expected that the rest of the industry would go along with the lower figure.

One producer continued to hold to the dollar advance, however, feeling that that amount was more nearly proper in view of increased costs of raw materials, labor and operational expenses since the last increase.

Markets for mineral acids remained active, as the steel industry, continuing to operate at a high rate despite the holidays, took large quantities.

Export demand for caustic soda was whetted by the shipping shortage in Europe, and more material from this country was moving to Latin America.

Chlorine inquiry was sustained at a booming level, and producers reported a strong demand for immediate shipment during the latter part of last week.

Selenium moved downward last week, and the reduction was thought mainly due to increased availability. Other nonferrous metals was generally quiet.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended December 29 at 62.2 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 99.2 percent for the previous week, and 72.9 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, boric, cryst., gran., powd., $2.25 per ton.
Borax, anhyd., cryst., $2.50 per ton.
gran., decahydrate, $1.25 per ton.
Pentahydrate, $2 per ton.
powd., $1.75 per ton.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, 30c. per cwt.
tribasic, 50c. per cwt.
Nickel acetate, 2½c. per lb.
Carbonate, 7c. per lb.
Chloride, 2c. per lb.
Formate, 4c. per lb.
Sulfate, 2¼c per lb.
Phosphorus pentoxide, 45c. to $1 per cwt.
Potassium pentaborate, $2.50 per ton.
Nitrate, NF, gran., 25c. per cwt.
powd., 25c. per cwt.
Sodium cyanide, flake, 1½c. per lb.
Metaborate, $2 per ton.
Phosphate, dibasic, duohyrate, 25c. per cwt.
Silicate, 40° Be, 10c. per cwt.
47° Be, 15c. per cwt.
52° Be, 20c. per cwt.
solid, $5 per ton.
Sulfite, anhyd., 25c. per cwt.

Reduced

Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb.
Selenium, $1.50 per lb.
Sodium stannate, 0.5c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 0.5c. per lb.
Oxide, 4c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.6c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., 0.5c. per lb.
Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb.
Tin, 1¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 6, 1956
103.87	103.35	102.34	101.26

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acid, Boric—Further increases in less carlot quantities from those reported in last week's OPD were announced last week due to the trans-continental freight rate increase which went into effect December 28.

The less carlot prices originally scheduled for January 1, and shown in the December 31 issue, were further advanced $1.50 per ton across the board.

Effective last Tuesday, crystals were raised to $129 per ton, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works; $184.25 per ton, ton lots and $189.25 per ton, less than ton lots, ex warehouse, New York or Chicago.

Drums, $153.50 to $173.50 per ton, carlots, works; $208.75 to $228.75 per ton, ton lots, ex warehouse, and $213.75 to $233.75 per ton, smaller lots, same basis.

Granular, $98 per ton, bulk, and $104 per ton, bags, carlots, works; $159.25 per ton, ton lots, and $164.25 smaller lots, ex warehouse. Drums, $128.50 to $148.50 per ton, carlots, works; $183.75 to $203.75 per ton, ton lots, and $188.75 to $208.75 per ton, smaller lots, ex warehouse.

Powdered, $109 per ton, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works; $164.25 per ton, ton lots and $169.25 per ton, smaller lots, ex warehouse. Drums, $133.50 per ton, carlots, works; $188.75 to $208.75 per ton, ton lots, and $193.75 to $213.75 per ton, smaller lots, ex warehouse.

Acid, Hydrochloric—The market was quiet last week, feeling the full effects of the long holiday period. Steel continued to take large volumes of acid, as did petroleum refining, which has been stepped up owing to the Suez crisis.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Demand was tempered by the holiday season lull. Inquiry for use in manufacture of fluorinated organics was moderately well sustained.

Acid, Phosphoric—The market was seasonally quiet. There were no price changes announced for January 1, and producers felt that quotations would hold without alteration for the balance of the quarter.

Acid, Sulfuric—The Christmas holiday cut into demand, although it was noted that steel was an exception to the general lull. Most sources forecast a sharp upswing in consuming interest the first half of this month.

The holiday season cut substantially into steel output, according to figures compiled by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

With 1957 capacity now rated at 133,459,150 tons annually, output last week was estimated at 2,509,000 tons, or 98 percent. Actual output the previous week was 2,322,000 tons, or 94.3 percent of 1956 capacity. Actual output one year ago last week was 2,403,000 tons, or 97.6 percent of 1956 capacity.

Borax—Owing to freight rate increases granted December 28, less carlot qualities of borax were further increased from amounts shown in last week's OPD. Carlot quantity advances f.o.b. works remained the same.

Effective last Tuesday, anhydrous was lifted to $74 per ton, bulk, and $83 per ton, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, $137.25 per ton, ton lots, and $124.25 per ton, smaller lots, ex warehouse, New York or Chicago.

Crystals, $71 per ton, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works; $125.25 per ton, ton lots, and $130.25 per ton, smaller lots, ex warehouse.

Granular decahydrate, $38.50 per ton, bulk, and $45 per ton, bags, carlots, works; 93.25 per ton, ton lots, and $104.25 per ton, smaller lots, same basis, ex warehouse.

Granular pentahydrate, $50 per ton, bags, carlots, works; $114.25 per ton, ton lots, ex warehouse, and $119.25 per ton, smaller lots, same basis.

Powdered, $50 per ton, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works; $104.25 per ton, ton lots, ex warehouse, and $109.25 per ton, smaller lots, same basis.

Calcium Phosphates — Anhydrous and hydrated monocalcium phosphates were advanced 30c. per hundred pounds, effective last Tuesday.

Anhydrous was newly quoted at $9.25 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $9.75 per cwt., less carlots same basis. Hydrated was newly listed at $7.20 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $7.70 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Tricalcium phosphate was also advanced, by 50c. per cwt. NF precipitated tricalcium phosphate was newly quoted at $9.25 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $10 per cwt., smaller lots, same basis.

Chlorine—Counter to the dull tone of most business around the holiday period, demand for chlorine continued to run strong. While some slackening was noted prior to the end of the year in view of year-end inventory adjustments, buyers remained active most of the week in order to cover prompt requirements.

Nickel Acetate—Due to the higher price of nickel metal, acetate was increased 2½c. per pound last week. New quotations ranged from 73c. to 80c. per pound, barrels, delivered, as to quantity.

Nickel Carbonate — Carbonate underwent an increase of 7c. per pound last week, and was priced at 80¾c. to 87¾c. per pound, barrels, delivered, as to quantity.

Nickel Chloride—Higher nickel metal pushed chloride prices up by 2c. per pound last week. Prices ranged from 40½c. to 48½c. per pound, barrels, delivered, as to quantity.

Nickel Formate—This material was up 4c. per pound, newly quoted at 72c. to

Heavy Chemicals

73c. per pound, barrels, delivered, as to quantity.

Nickel Sulfate—Bagged sulfate was advanced by 2¼c. per pound last week, listed at 32½c. to 40½c. per pound, delivered, as to quantity.

Potassium Nitrate—Effective last Tuesday, NF granular and powdered potassium nitrate were advanced 25c. per hundred pounds across the board.

Granular was newly listed at $9.50 per cwt., bags, 20-ton lots, f.o.b. works, and $10.75 to $11.25 per cwt., smaller lots, same basis.

Powdered was quoted at $10.50 per cwt., bags, 20-ton lots, f.o.b. works, and $11.75 to $12.25 per cwt., less carlots, same basis, as to quantity.

Demand for crystals has been declining during the past few years, it was reported, and since the current market does not warrant changes, prices for crystalline material are expected to hold unaltered through the first quarter.

Potassium Pentaborate—This material was advanced in drum quantities to $214 per ton, carlots, f.o.b. works; $302 per ton, ton lots, ex warehouse, and $307 per ton, smaller lots, same basis, effective last Tuesday.

Soda Ash—This market last week was mainly quiet, but showed signs of recovering from the seasonal slump. Producers forecast a lively first quarter.

Soda, Caustic—Caustic soda demand began to revive during the latter part of the week as consumers began to order in quantity to cover prompt needs following low year-end inventory positions.

Prices were firm and unchanged, with export demand active owing to the tight shipping position in Europe brought about by the Suez crisis.

Domestic inquiry was expected to reach booming proportions by the middle of this month. Current stocks were more than adequate for consumer requirement, owing to heavy production schedules for chlorine.

Sodium Cyanide—Flake cyanide was increased by 1½c. per pound, effective January 1. For 20,000 pound lots and more in drums, cyanide is quoted at 19.3c. per pound, f.o.b. works; for 20,000 ton lots down to 1,800-ton lots, 20.3c. and for less than 1,000 pounds, 21.3c., some basis.

Brick sodium cyanide has been receiving increased attention from consumers in recent months. Prices on this material, effective January 1, ranged from 17.8c. per pound, 20,000 pound lots, to 18.3c. per pound, 1,000 to 20,000 pound lots, to 19.8c. per pound, less than 1,000-pound lots, f.o.b. works.

Sodium Metaborate—Effective Tuesday, sodium metaborate was advanced $2 per ton, newly quoted at $87 per ton, bulk, carlots, works; $141.50 to $146.50 per ton, less carlots, ex warehouse, for eight mol.

Four mol was listed at $181.50 per ton, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works; $246.50 per ton, one-ton lots, ex warehouse, and $251.50 per ton, smaller lots, ex warehouse, same basis.

Sodium Phosphate—Disodium phosphate duohydrate was advanced in price by 25c. per hundred pounds, effective January 1 on spot and contract.

Material was newly quoted at $7.70 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $8.10 per cwt., smaller lots, same basis.

Sodium Silicate—Effective January 1, 40 degree silicate was advanced to $1.55 per hundred pounds, drums, carlots, f.o.b works, and $1.90 to $2.40 per hundred pounds, less carlots, same basis. Tankcar quantities were quoted at $1.20 per cwt., same basis.

Forty-seven degree silicate was raised to $1.90 per cwt., tankcars, f.o.b. works; $2.25 per cwt., drums, carlots, same basis, and $2.95 to $3.10 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Fifty-two degree silicate was lifted to $2.30 per cwt., tankcars, works; $2.65 per cwt., drums, carlots, same basis, and $3 to $3.50 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Solid 1:3.2 in bags was advanced $5 per ton, newly quoted at $67.50 per ton, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works.

Sodium Sulfite—Anhydrous was boosted 25c. per hundred pounds, effective January 1. Material was quoted at $3.50 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $4 per cwt., truckloads, same basis.

Tin Chemicals—Weaker metal resulted in declines. Potassium stannate was quoted at 70.5c. to 77.1c. per pound; sodium stannate, 57.5c. to 62.9c.; stannic chloride, 79c. to 80c.; oxide, $1.05 to $1.06; anhydrous stannous chloride, 91.5c. to $1.409; hydrous crystals, 80c. to 81c.; and sulfate, 97c. to 99c.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Primary production in November decreased to 290,162,159 pounds from 298,250,683 pounds in October, according to the Aluminum Association.

Arsenic—Effective January 1, white powdered arsenic prices were changed from a delivered to an f.o.b. works basis. On that date, material was newly quoted at 4½c. per pound, barrels, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 6½ to 7½c. per pound less carlots, f.o.b. stockpoints.

Crude arsenic (95 percent) was quoted January 1 at 1.6c. per pound, bulk, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 3.1c. per pound, barrels, same basis.

Selenium—Effective last Tuesday, all grades of selenium were reduced. Commercial selenium was newly quoted at a flat $12 per pound.

Silver—Bullion was quiet, at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—Metal continued to weaken, and was quoted at 99¾c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

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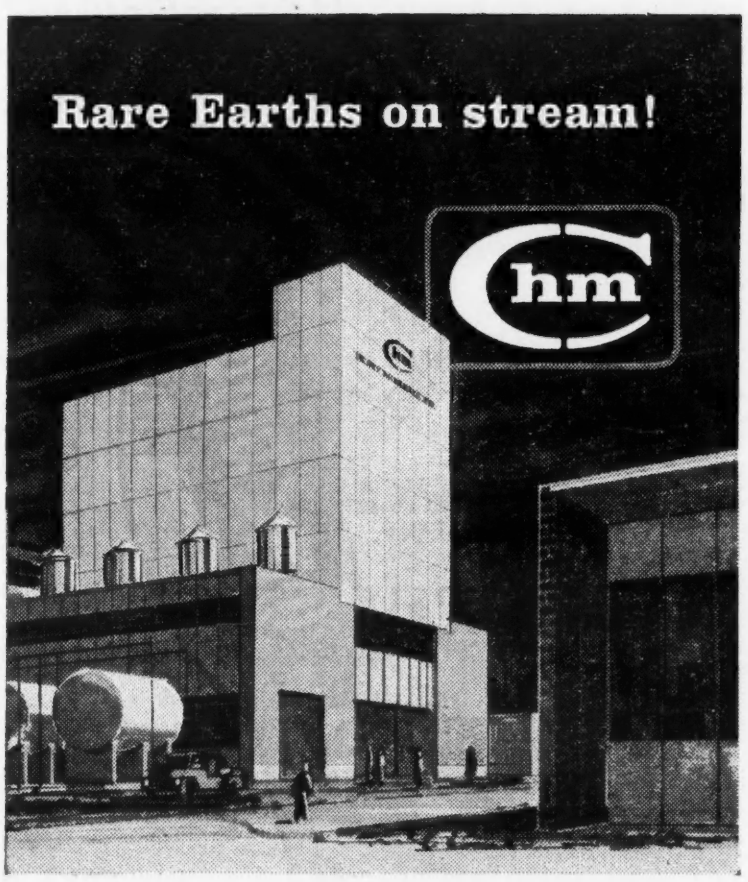

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Cottonseed World Output Seen Declining Fractionally

World production of cottonseed in 1956-57 is tentatively forecast by the Foreign Agricultural Service at 18.8 million short tons, on the basis of preliminary estimates of lint cotton production. This volume of production would represent a decline of less than one percent from last year's record outturn of 18.9 million tons.

The anticipated decline in production reflects the fact that the drop in output in the United States and Mexico is not entirely offset by the increase in India and the larger crops believed to have been produced in the Communist countries, principally the Soviet Union and China.

North American cottonseed production is expected to be 6,535,000 tons or 10 percent under the 7,300,000 tons of the 1955-56 crop year; Asia's production at 5,975,000 tons is about 7 percent more than the 5,570,000 tons produced last year; South America's production is up slightly from 1,446,000 tons last year to 1,465,000 tons; Africa and Oceania are up from 1,685,000 tons to 1,705,000 tons; and Europe is up from 310,000 tons to 315,000 tons.

Vulcanizing Accelerator Made by Schwarz Labs

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y., has made available N-acetyl dl-homocysteine thiolactone, a compound with chemical properties similar to those of vulcanization accelerators.

The material may aid in vulcanization by introducing the highly reactive sulfhydryl group. It may also provide stabilization by forming cross-linking through disulfide bonds at low temperatures and mildly alkaline conditions.

This characteristic property of N-acetyl dl-homocysteine thiolactone has been demonstrated in reaction with amino groups of amino acids and peptides.

Fertilizer Funds Authorized For Cambodia by the ICA

Cambodia has been issued an authorization by International Cooperation Administration to purchase $300,000 of phosphates and other fertilizer materials.

The authorization, No. 42-235-99-H9-7003) provides for ICA financing of contracts entered between December 21, 1956, and April 30, 1957, providing for delivery not later than June 30, 1957.

Purchases will be made from world sources, with preference given to barter arrangements in the case of transactions involving a sale price of $100,000 or more.

Diamond Appoints Woerner

Philip F. Woerner has been named to direct applications research and technical service on calcium carbonates and chlorinated paraffins in the paint and printing ink industries for Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Woerner takes over the responsibilities of the late Ralph W. Craig and will continue to make his headquarters at the Diamond Research Center in Painesville.

Canco Expansion Progresses

American Can Company, New York, has begun expansion programs at two east coast plants and has completed a major renovation job at a third. Involved are Canco's Hillside, N. J., Needham, Mass., and Baltimore, Md. plants, which together produce as many as 1.9 billion containers a year.

Shell Fills Development Post

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has appointed W. C. Lowrey assistant manager of the market development department. Mr. Lowrey was manager of the company's Newark, N. J., chemical sales district. He joined Shell in 1948.

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Oils, Fats Output, Use: November

Statistics on production and consumption of oils and fats, including raw materials and primary products except oil have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of November. The data are as follows:

Primary Products Except Oil

	Tons		
	Production	Shipments and transfer	Stocks Nov. 30
Cottonseed cake and meal	327,720	312,428	186,106
hulls	142,245	136,783	61,652
linters[1]			
First cut	46,684	40,004	76,062
Second cut	144,745	135,293	119,920
Mill run	10,795	7,604	16,296
Total	202,224	182,901	212,278
hull fiber	1,036	1,099	419
motes and grabbots	1,456	1,152	2,029
Soybean cake and meal	631,368	637,125	51,483
flour	8,859	8,607	2,317
lecithin	1,265	N.A.	1,[illegible]
Other cake and meal—			
Castor bean	616	618	
Copra	9,238	10,146	1,[illegible]5
Corn germ	13,248	13,282	524
Flaxseed	59,087	56,531	19,272
Olive	[illegible]05	514	[2]
Peanut[3]	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tung nut	3,004	2,547	[3]
Other	3,234	4,763	4,270

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks Nov. 30
Castor beans	670	1,136	1,069
Copra	[4]	27,230	[4]
Corn germ	27,959	28,155	[illegible],260
Cottonseed	1,070,590	676,669	2,35[illegible],184
Flaxseed	81,[illegible]98	92,263	127,[illegible]91
Olives	[illegible]06	[illegible]61	[4]
Peanut[3]	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Soybeans	829,492	797,722	2,372,110
Tung nuts	17,353	11,350	[4]
Other	32,389	5,112	37,887

N.A. Not Available.
[1] Average gross bale weight in pounds for November production: Total, 619.4; first cut, 609.7; second cut, 623.5; and mill run, 605.7.
[2] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[3] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.
[4] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[5] Data on peanuts collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, and include reports by peanut shellers.

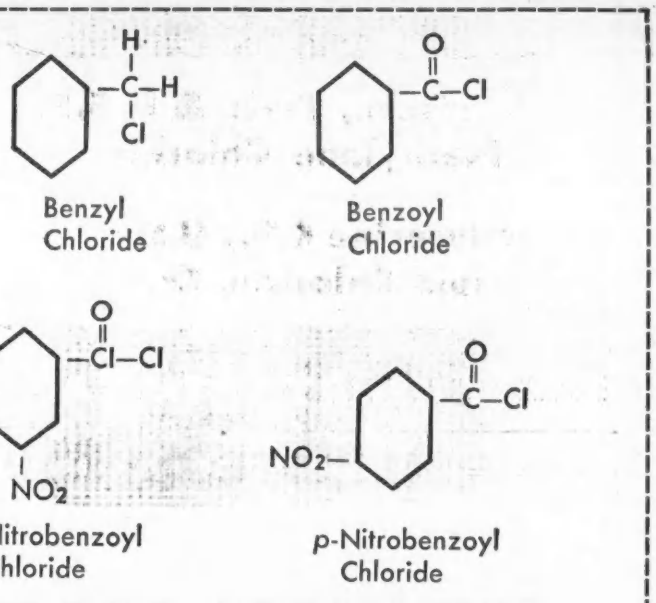
Carbide Appoints Dr. Marsh Development Vice-President

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has appointed Dr. J. Lee Marsh vice-president of development. Dr. Marsh will be responsible for the development department of the chemicals company as well as all phases of its textile fibers activities.

Dr. Marsh started with Union Carbide in the engineering department of the chemicals company at South Charleston, W. Va. He moved to New York in 1946 as one of the firm's staff vice-president. In 1952 he returned to Charleston to become director of engineering for Carbide & Carbon, which post he held at the time of his present appointment.

Koppers Head Elected To H. K. Porter Board

Fred C. Foy, president of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been elected to the board of directors of H. K. Porter Company, New York. Mr. Foy joined Koppers in 1948, became a director in 1954 and was elected president in 1955. Before joining Koppers he was vice-president and manager of the Detroit, Mich., office of J. Walter Thompson Company.



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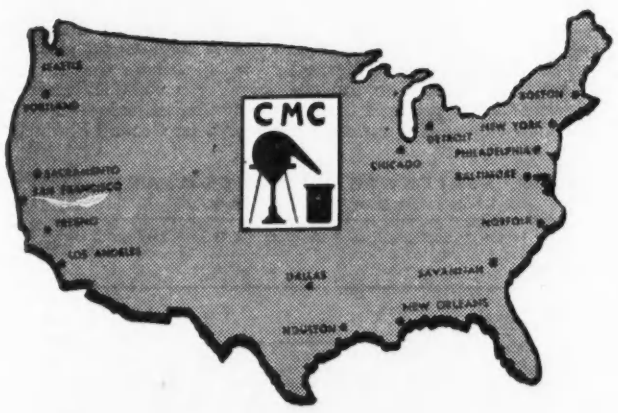

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Data Offered

Calumet Division of Calumet & Hecla, Inc., 3 Calumet avenue, Calumet, Mich., has issued a ten-page booklet on its **fertilizer grade of brown copper oxide.**

A new eight-page brochure giving specifications, uses and physical properties of its line of **plasticizers, sebacates, fumarates, adipates** and **phthalates** is available on request to Hatco Chemical Company, King George Post road, Fords, N. J. The booklet also describes in detail new products for use in the textile, detergent, rubber, paper and leather industries.

A new comprehensive "Products Book" containing detailed data on the entire line of **Solvay alkalies and chemicals** has been published by Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. The booklet includes information on the uses, markets, physical and chemical properties, packaging and handling and storage of the Solvay line. Also included is a listing which groups the products by consuming industries or manufacturing processes. Copies of the book are available without cost by writing Department PB, Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, 61 Broadway, New York 6.

The publication of revised **safety data sheets on trichloroethylene** (SD-14), **ethyl ether** (SD-29) and **commercial phthalic anhydride** (SD-61) has been announced by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. The data sheets give properties and essential information for the safe handling and use of these chemicals. Copies of the three revised data sheets may be obtained from MCA, 1625 Eye street, N. Y., Washington 6, D. C., at 30 cents each.

"Properties of Heteropolymolybdates," a fifteen-page bulletin covering the properties, uses, classification, nomenclature and preparation of heteropolymolybdates, and containing a section on the use of literature on these compounds, has been published by Climax Molybdenum Company, Department L, 500 Fifth avenue, New York 36, N. Y. Copies of the bulletin (Cdb-12) are available on request.

The 1956 edition of the Technical Manual and Year Book of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists has just been published. The 626-page hard-cover volume contains what is reputed to be the only published list of American dyestuffs. It also includes a complete list of chemical specialties available for textile wet processing. Copies of the manual may be obtained from George P. Paine, AATCC executive secretary, Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Mass., at $6 per copy to non-members, $5 to members for one extra copy and $4 to new members in the United States and Canada. Elsewhere, the prices are 50 cents higher in each case.

Prices for seven new biochemicals are included in the new addition to the **price list** published by Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., 230 Washington street, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Included in the new products are two amino acid derivatives, N-acetyl dl-homocysteine thiolactone and cysteinylglycine, and five radiochemicals.

A new six-page folder giving engineering data on the **Norelco gas liquefier** is available free of charge from the instruments division of North American Philips Company, 750 Fulton avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y. The bulletin is illustrated with photos and drawings which show the operating cycle and construction of the machine.

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New Nuclear Reaction Discovered in California

The observation of a new kind of nuclear reaction that yields energy and is akin to thermonuclear reactions was reported in Monterey, Calif., last week to the American Physical Society by scientists in the University of California Radiation Laboratory.

The new phenomenon is described as a "catalyzed nuclear reaction." This adds to those reactions already known to science a new and third way of making a nuclear reaction take place.

The older ways are either to induce thermonuclear reactions or else to bombard nuclei with other nuclear particles from accelerators like cyclotrons or nuclear reactors.

Cook Elects Chairman, Executive Vice-President

Cook Paint & Varnish Company, Kansas City, Mo., has announced election of Lathrop G. Backstrom, president, to the office of chairman of the board. He succeeds the late R. B. Caldwell.

Mr. Backstrom will continue to serve as president, a post he has held since 1946. W. H. Hoover, vice-president in charge of industrial sales, assumes added duties as executive vice-president.

Smith Named Talc Agent

Smith Chemical & Color Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed sales agent for Desert Minerals, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. Smith will handle Desert Minerals' line of talcs.

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Interior Dept. Oil Post To New York Banker

Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton has named J. Edwin Warren as a special consultant to his office in connection with the government's petroleum-assistance program for Western Europe.

Mr. Warren, who has a broad background of experience in both government and the oil industry, will be needed particularly to give advice in connection with functions of the department's office of oil and gas and with programs of the Middle East Emergency Committee, Secretary Seaton said.

Mr. Warren, now vice-president of the First National City Bank in New York, also is a consultant to Mobilization Director Arthur S. Flemming. He is a member of the Task Force of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy, a member of the National Petroleum Council, and a former member of the Military Petroleum Advisory Board. In 1952 and 1953 he was deputy Administrator of the Petroleum Administration for Defense.

Vinyl Chloride Adhesives Made by National Starch

Three adhesives for combining vinyl chloride films have been announced by National Adhesives Division of National Starch Products Inc., New York. These adhesives are based on a new copolymer. Being free from dangerous solvents, there is no fire hazard or problem of toxic fumes.

"Resyn Emulsion 33-8020" is a general purpose emulsion for adhering vinyl film to cloth, paper and paperboard. It is a smooth, white, fluid emulsion containing approximately 54 percent solids with a viscosity of 1,000-1,500 centipoises.

"Resyn Emulsion 33-8010" has similar properties to "Resyn 33-8020," but its viscosity of 5,000 cps. is heavier and it is preferred for knife coating. "Resyn Emulsion 33-8030" is also a water base material, but contains some solvent which is not inflammable. It is preferred for the wet combining of vinyl chloride to paperboard and wood.

'Monomer MG-1' Licenses Available from Carbide

Non-exclusive, non-assignable licenses allowing plastics processors to make plasticol-fabricated vinyl plastics using "Monomer MG-1" are being offered by Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, New York, acting through its division, Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company.

The license agreement, based on US patent 2,613,621, allows plastics manufacturers to make, use, and sell vinyl plastisols containing "Monomer MG-1." The company intends to make available to licensees the results of an extensive research program on vinyl plastisols.

US Borax Is Bringing Offices of Units Together

In a move to bring together the offices of its several divisions, United States Borax & Chemical Corporation has leased the eighth and part of the ninth floors of 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

The offices will be the headquarters for the Pacific Coast Borax Company and United States Potash Company Divisions, and the eastern sales office of the 20 Mule Team Products Division. The offices are expected to be ready for occupancy about June 1.

Coating Organosol Item Developed by Goodyear

An organosol formulation, based on "Pliovic AO" vinyl dispersion resin, has been developed for use in decorative and protective coating applications on metal surfaces, according to Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

Formulated with thirty-five parts of plasticizer per 100 parts of resin, the new coating is suitable for use in a variety of industrial and commercial applications. Incorporation of chemically stable pigments is said to permit coatings which are decorative as well as protective.

Perry Brothers Correction

In reporting that Frank Spitaleri has joined Perry Brothers, Inc., Woodside, N. Y., in its December 10th Jobs & People column, OPD erroneously described Mr. Spitaleri as a research analyst. He is in fact a well-known perfumer, who formerly was with Antoine Chiris, Inc., Felton Chemical Company and Polak's Frutal Works.

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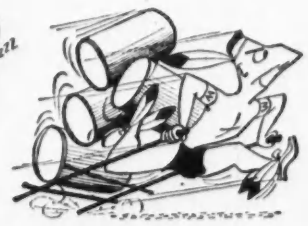

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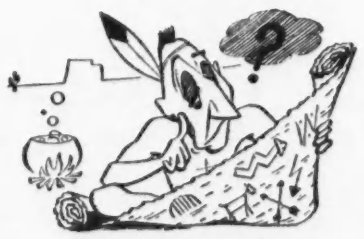

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Agricultural Chemicals

The nominal development in movement always noted at this time of year appeared to be taking hold last week in the agricultural chemicals market. Although buying did not appear to be up to the levels most producers would have wished, it was agreed that it was up to expectations. Overseas demand, primarily through government sales, have been light, it was said, though they usually tend to pick-up at this time of year. Pesticides, according to a report, is estimated to have had a strong year of 1956 sales. All pesticides, with the exception of 2,4-D, have shown progress over their 1955 figures.

The second part of the 100,000 pound shipment of dieldrin insecticide which left San Francisco last month is expected to be arriving in Indonesia soon. This will bring the total amount sent to Indonesia since May up to 900,000 pounds. The Indonesian government in May began a five year house-to-house campaign to eradicate malaria-bearing mosquitoes from an area where 30 million people live.

A recent survey noted that annual production of pesticides, including imports, is worth $200 million at the manufacturer's level. This phase of the chemical industry is composed of about 100 manufacturers of one or more basic chemicals. A recent survey showed that they produce 216 chemical compounds used as pesticides. This number includes 81 fungicides, 66 insecticides, 41 herbicides, 17 fumigants and 11 rodenticides. In addition to these active compounds there are about 75 inert chemicals or substances used as diluents in pesticide formulation. These 290-odd chemicals are formulated into more than 6,000 tradenamed products by more than 300 companies in the United States. Sales value of the basic ingredients at the manufacturers' level was distributed in 1955 thus: insecticides, 59 percent; fungicides, 20 percent; herbicides, 16 percent; mematocides, 3.5 percent and rodenticides, 1.5 percent.

Price Trends

Advanced

Ammonium nitrate, $1 per ton.
Anhydrous ammonia, $5 per ton.
Nitrogen solution, 6c. per unit.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 6, 1956
109.30	108.70	108.68	110.78

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—Dealers reported a pick-up in both production and inquiries on this material last week. The movement was in keeping with the turn-of-the-year strengthening of position through the development of the seasonal market. At the same time, the final development of the off-season discount level was made last week with the final $1 discount being dropped and the price being brought back up to the $65 per pound level.

News from the inter-mountain area has noted that ammonium nitrate is being listed there at $70 per ton out of a new producing plant within the area.

Anhydrous Ammonia—The price of this material last week moved back to the base price of $80 per ton for the East Coast. It previously had been listed at the discount level of $75 per ton. The current listing east of the Rockies is $80 per ton while that in the inter-mountain area is $88 per ton.

Producers and spot dealers have reported a stepped-up pace to movement in this market. Though the movement does not show the strength it has in the past, dealers said, they claimed satisfaction with the strength being shown. Original contentions that soil bank lands would cut into agricultural chemical sales now have been attacked with the argument that the unused lands will be laden with fertilizer in anticipation of years to come. However, it has also been noted that the recent draught has turned some lands that only a few short years ago had been fertile and productive, into dust bowls comparable to the wasted lands of the early thirties. Without government aid in depth, one dealer noted, nothing will be able to bring these lands back into the productive column.

Animal Proteins—Little movement was noted in this market again last week, dealers here reported. The fish materials, fishmeal and fishscrap, have moved into virtual total eclipse with the end of the domestic season in December. The other materials also appeared somewhat sluggish, though the growing demand noted in the rest of the agricultural chemicals has also made itself felt here.

Phosphates—Production of phosphatic materials during October amounted to 206,789 short tons as compared with the 170,533 produced in the month previous and the 214,998 short tons produced during October, 1955. Stocks at hand at the beginning of the month had stood at 393,805 short tons against the 407,484 short tons on hand at the beginning of September and the 301,413 on hand at the beginning of October, 1955. Shipments totalled 147,788 short tons against 126,630 shipped in September and 127,376 shipped in October of the year previous. Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 392,205 short tons against 393,805 short tons in September and 318,612 short tons at the end of October, 1956.

Broken down, these figures show that production of normal superphosphates during October amounted to 123,967 short tons as compared with the 98,278 short tons produced in September and the 141,457 short tons produced in October, 1955. Stocks on hand at the beginning of October amounted to 209,925 short tons as compared with the 213,232 short tons on hand at the beginning of September and the 202,339 short tons on hand at the end of October, 1955. Shipments during October amounted to 75,110 short tons compared to the 51,287 short tons shipped in September and the 77,481 short tons shipped during October, 1955.

Pesticides

One group has claimed that pesticide chemical sales in 1956 will reach an estimated $250 million at the basic producer's level, a new all-time high for the industry. This, it is said, is twenty-five percent higher than the 1955 producers' sale of $200 million.

Sales during the year were boosted by a variety of developments, including a series of heavy insect infestations, particularly in the south and southwest, and a greater use of pesticide chemicals in public health programs throughout the world. The heaviest insect outbreaks were the Mediterranean fruit fly which threatened the citrus industry in Florida, the spotted alfalfa aphid in the southwest, and heavier than usual infestations of the boll weevil in the south and the grasshopper in the west.

Markets for pesticides expanded in four different directions during 1956: the farm market where more farmers are using pest control chemicals to reduce per unit pest control chemicals to reduce per unit cost production; the home garden market where the rapidly increasing number of suburbanites are using these products; increased use of insecticides in public healthy programs to wipe out certain diseases through the elimination of disease-carrying insects; increasing use of chemicals to control weeds, brush, insects and turf diseases along roadsides.

The battle against disease was also a contributing factor to the increased use of insecticides during the year. This struggle is being spurred by the World Health Organization. Greater use of pesticides is also being made in public health programs in the United States to wipe out disease-carrying flies and mosquitoes.

Exports of pesticide chemicals, which showed a major gain in 1955, slowed somewhat during 1956. First six months figures showed exports of 158,608,000 pounds valued at $44,454,000. This represents a drop of five percent in quantity but a six percent increase in value over 1955. Exports to the Carribean, South America, Asia, Oceania and Africa all increased during the year.

Except for 2,4-D weed killer, the output of basic pesticides in 1956 was well ahead of 1955. Figures for the first eleven months of the crop year show that benzene hexachloride (gamma basis) was up 66 percent; DDT was up 25 percent; 2,4,5-T was up 74 percent, and copper sulfate was up 4 percent.

The drop in 2,4-D production may be due in part to large carryover stocks from the 1955 season.

Petroleum Derivatives

Two of the largest producers of crude oil in the southwest boosted prices by 12 percent last week. This was the first sweeping increase in crude petroleum since the summer of 1953. The rise was expected to result in widespread increases in petroleum products, including solvents and diluents, petrolatums, white mineral oils and fuels including gasoline. Sources contacted late in the week estimated that increases of at least one cent per gallon would be made for most solvents within a short time as a result of the boost in crude oil.

Liquefied petroleum gas sales in 1956 appear to have increased by over a billion gallons, a record, sending total sales to an estimated 6,997,000,000 gallons, according to a producer's annual report.

This figure represents a whopping increase of 16.7 percent over 1955 totals. Sales in 1956 broke all previous records.

World production of crude petroleum in 1955 reached 5,634 million barrels, an increase of 12.9 percent, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Crude output in this country reached a record 6,807,000 barrels daily, an increase of 7.3 percent for the 1954 total.

Total demand for all oils in 1955 reached a record peak of 8,827,000 barrels daily, including total exports of 367,000 barrels daily and a domestic demand in the United States of 8,460,000 barrels daily.

Last week's solvents and diluents markets were ruled by and large by the year-end slack period. However, demand was expected to come back to normal within a short time.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 6, 1956
105.71	105.71	105.71	104.32

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—The market was firm. Supply and demand were about in balance. Prices held steady and unchanged.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Consumers in the dry cleaning trade eased off to some extent on their requirements. It was felt that the bulk of the holiday cleaning rush had passed, and that buying interest would taper to some extent until about a month before Easter.

Heptane—Solvent extraction of soybean, cottonseed, linseed and other vegetable drying oils has held at a good rate since early in the fall.

Hence, producers of heptane, hexane and similar extraction solvents continued to report a good volume of business. It was conceded that the holiday season had cut into business to some extent, but a good first quarter was expected.

Isopentane—October production of isopentane amounted to 6,443,000 gallons, according to reports furnished by the Bureau of Mines.

Stocks at plants, terminals and underground on October 31 increased to 2,472,000 gallons from 2,314,000 gallons on hand at the end of September.

Deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline in October amounted to 6,285,000 gallons.

Lacquer Diluent—Buying interest in this aliphatic solvent began to show a pick-up last week following the year-end s ump. A good first quarter was anticipated.

Mineral Spirits—Prices of long standing continued without change. Some revival in demand was noted following the lengthy holiday period.

Odorless mineral spirits continued to move well to formulators of interior finishes. Interest was expected to steadily improve through the spring.

Partial Aromatic Solvents—Demand for these naphthas for export continued to hold up well, while business on the domestic scene was slowly recovering from a number of year-end factors, including low inventories and the holiday season.

Foreign demand has been increased owing to the tight position of shipping caused by the Suez crisis. The gasoline shortage in Europe is said to have some bearing on the increased demand for partial aromatics, since in other times of scarcity, these materials have been successfully used as a motor fuel.

Toluol—The high octane gasoline race continued to have a great bearing on the toluol market. Producers were reported turning sizable amounts into captive use in upgrading gasoline.

Xylol—The market was quiet and in balance. Unchanged prices were expected to hold through the first quarter. Demand began to increase following the dull year-end period.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended December 15 totaled 273,707,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 273,617,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 90,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 833,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 743,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—The market continued firm during the week, owing to the cold snap which prevailed over a large portion of the country.

Output of butane in October from plants and refineries totaled 163,697,000 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Stocks October 31 declined to 183,469,000 gallons from 198,305 gallons on hand September 30 at plants, terminals and underground.

Stocks on hand at refineries declined to 28,938,000 gallons October 31 from 29,484,000 gallons September 30. Deliveries for use in gasoline in October totalled 86,946,000 gallons, and for other use, 92,133,000 gallons.

Propane—Inquiry was active owing to cold weather. October production at plants and refineries totaled 339,297,000 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Stocks at plants, terminals and underground increased to 481,560,000 gallons in October from 436,521,000 gallons on hand September 31. Stocks at refineries decreased to 18,858,000 gallons at the end of October from 18,690,000 gallons on hand at the end of September.

Deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline in October totaled 6,426,000 gallons. Deliveries for other uses amounted to 288,000,000 gallons.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—A moderate increase in demand was noted during the latter part of the week. Inquiry was expected to improve during the remainder of the first quarter.

Paraffin—Paper industry buying interest began to pick up late in the week. Other demands as well were said to be improving following the dull year-end season.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Southwest crude was raised 12 percent last week by at least two Texas producers. It was the first sweeping change in that area since 1953.

Production of crude petroleum in the United States for the year 1955 reached a record level of 6,807,000 barrels daily, an increase of 7.3 percent from the 1954 total, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Stocks of domestic crude oil increased 5.5 million barrels during 1955, and the demand for domestic crude was 2,478,889,000 barrels, a gain of 6.3 percent over 1954. Imports of crude oil average 782,000 barrels daily during 1955, compared with 656,000 barrels in 1954.

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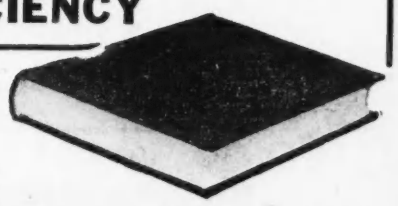

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Aliphatic Organics

Heavy orders for methanol for the Air Force, combined with steady trade at high volume in customary channels, was rapidly tightening up the supply of methanol last week. Unless expansion plans were soon materialized, trade sources predicted, acute shortages would appear. Air Force demand was for jet fuels and for a jet-injection fluid that boosts acceleration on take-off in the manner of a catapult. The principle of the latter application has been modified with good market success for adaptation to automotive use, being used as an automotive gasoline additive that promotes rapid acceleration in cold weather. Sales on the basis of this last-named use have already grown to substantial volume in the middle west.

Formaldehyde was moving briskly, too, with demand for formaldehyde resins and adhesives booming. Production was in high gear, and supplies were generally adequate to satisfy current and projected demand patterns.

Producers noted with some surprise that, in the case of both methanol and formaldehyde, few consumers made any urgent efforts to acquire extra material on the eve of the January 1 price advances. The only thing they could think of that might account for the absence of the usual last-minute rush for extra deliveries against a rising market was state taxes on year-end inventories. These might have been severe enough to have offset any advantage to be gained by purchasing material at the lower prices that prevailed through December 31.

Acetic acid was reported in balance last week, but trade sources said a general shortage would soon be felt if the current trend of demand and the production pattern were to hold. Much potential production was being diverted from acetaldehyde via the acetyl family of chemicals in order to meet heavy demand for such diverse end products as n-butyl alcohol and DDT. Pest control was seen as a dominant source of this diversionary demand pattern. At the same time, acetate was in urgent demand for use in the textile business.

Effective January 1, a new policy on all lots of both edible and USP lactose became industrywide. It would base price on freight equalization with the nearest competitive producing point—Norwich, N. Y., Boscobel, Wisc., Appleton, Wisc., or Gustine, Calif.—and on lots determined strictly on the quantity ordered for shipment at one time to one point. The new policy eliminated four stock points—New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis—as basing points for computation of freight equalization on less carlots and less truckloads and put an end to the common practices of allowing prices on a delivered basis on carlots and truckloads and of calculating lots by combining shipments to various destinations or for delivery at various times.

Trade sources said that edible lactose was moving into promising new market outlets.

The domestic market for lactose was said to be under pressure of competition from foreign milk sugar.

Price Trends

Advanced

Formaldehyde, inhibited, 3/10c. per lb.
uninhibited, ¼c. per lb.
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., 1.1c. per lb.
USP, 2c. per lb.
Mesityl oxide, ½c. per lb.
Methanol, 2½c. per gal.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, powd., 7/10c. per lb.
USP, X, 7/10c. per lb.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(1926–1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 6, 1956
130.92	130.81	130.79	131.00

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acetic Acid—The inventory position was reported to have been in balance last week, but trade sources said the material would be in short supply soon if current trends in demand and production were continued. Textile plants were making heavy demands for acetate. Meanwhile, considerable production from acetaldehyde was being diverted via the acetyl family of chemicals to satisfy heavy consumer requirements for end products used in, for example, pest control. n-Butyl alcohol and DDT were drawing off a good bit of potential production in this manner.

Acetone—Tariff Commission reported output in September amounted to 52,309,549 pounds, the heaviest in any month this year except for that in May, which was 53,158,224 pounds.

September's figure brought the cumulative total for nine months of 1956 to 451,534,188 pounds. Production total for twelve months in 1955 was 539,247,041 pounds.

No appreciable shortages have appeared since early in the current calendar year. Production was expected to climb still higher when new facilities for production of phenol by the cumene process go on stream in the near future.

Carbon Tetrachloride—September production was put at 25,152,151 pounds by the Tariff Commission. It was 23,429,056 pounds in the month previous. The aggregate production in the first nine months of this calendar year, 223,826,507 pounds, included a high of 29,755,661 pounds turned out in March and a low of 19,117,800 pounds produced in July.

Production in twelve months of 1955 was 275,452,245 pounds.

Ethylene Glycol—Production during the month of September amounted to 89,261,069 pounds, according to figures recently made public by the Tariff Commission. It was the highest figure reported since last January, when 90,684,121 pounds was turned out. By contrast, production was 72,263,184 pounds in July and 84,494,887 pounds in August.

Total output in the first nine months of 1956 amounted to 746,297,003 pounds. Production in entire year 1955 came to 888,360,747 pounds.

Sales volume in the antifreeze trade, which accounts for more than 80 percent of consumption, was off seasonally. Steady trade in limited volume was reported for use of ethylene glycol in tobacco processing and pharmaceuticals and as a component of brake fluids. Food processing was taking some of this material off the market, as well.

Formaldehyde—The market continued notably strong last week, with demand for formaldehyde resins and adhesives sharp. However, producers were surprised that there were few bids for extra material on the eve of the January 1 price advance. It was believed that state taxes on year-end inventories might have deterred the usual impulse to stock up ahead of a price increase.

Production was in high gear, and there was ample supply to meet immediate and projected demand pattern.

Isopropyl Alcohol—The Air Force was stepping up demand for this material on orders based on its use in de-icing equipment for aircraft, trade sources reported.

Lactose—Effective last Tuesday, producers began selling all lots on the basis of freight equalization with the nearest competitive producing point — Norwich, N. Y., Boscobel, Wisc., Appleton, Wisc., or Gustine, Calif. At the same time, a policy became industrywide that will base pricing strictly on the quantity ordered for shipment to one point at one time. Price quotations themselves remained unchanged.

Changes thus brought about were:

1) Elimination of stock points—New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis—as a basis for determination of freight equalization on less than carlots and less than truckloads.

2) Elimination of the formerly common practice of allowing price computation on a delivered basis on orders in carlots or truckloads.

3) Elimination of the policy heretofore common of pricing on the basis of quantity calculated by combining shipments to various destinations and delivered at various times.

Both edible and USP material was affected by the new policy.

Current quotations were:

For edible material in bags, 14c. per pound on lots of 23,000 pounds or more,

Aliphatic Organics

14½c. per pound in lots of 6,000 to 22,999 pounds, 14¾c. per pound on lots of 2,000 to 5,999 pounds and 15¼c. per pound on lots of 200 to 1,999 pounds. Prices were ½c. per pound higher for edible material packaged in fiber drums.

For USP material packaged in fiber drums, 21½c. per pound for lots of 30,000 pounds or more, 22¼c. per pound on lots of 2,000 to 29,999 pounds and 22¾c. per pound for lots of 200 to 1,800 pounds. USP lactose was priced ½c. per pound lower when packaged in bags.

Fermentation grade was 8½c. per pound in bags by the carlot, freight equalized basis.

Trade sources reported that the edible grade was moving into promising new outlets. At the same time, it was noted that this market was under pressure of competition from foreign milk sugar.

Methanol — Sustained heavy demand from steady customers augmented by immense Air Force orders for methanol-consuming end products was tightening supply sources last week. Oddly, though, the approach of the January 1 price increase, amounting to 2½c. per gallon across the board, brought no appreciable flurry of orders for extra material. State taxes on inventories might have been a strong enough deterrent to curb the ordinary stockpiling that precedes a price advance.

Air Force orders have absorbed at least 17 million gallons of methanol in the current calendar year to date, according to a conservative tally based on specific, known orders only. Chief uses in this category were for jet fuels and as a jet-injection fluid to give rapid acceleration in the manner of a catapult. The latter application has been modified with good market success in the field of automotive fuels. Heavy sales were reported in the middle west as an automotive gasoline additive to promote rapid acceleration in cold weather.

Formaldehyde resins and adhesives were booming, too, providing another outlet for methanol in big volume. Material was reported moving well as a raw material for manufacture of methyl chloride and methylene chloride and in diverse other intermediate uses.

Antifreeze business was just about through for the current winter at the industrial level. Methanol had lost some ground to the newer antifreeze compounds moving into the automotive and gas pipeline trade.

Methanol consumption in oil refining and pulp bleaching was steady.

Natural material was in good demand as an ethanol denaturant.

Tariff Commission reported that production during September amounted to 115,989,226 pounds of synthetic methanol and 1,314,720 pounds of natural, for a total for the month of 117,303.946 pounds. Synthetic output in the first nine months of 1956 aggregated 1,124,236,778 pounds, compared to output of 1,331,991,608 pounds in twelve months of 1955. Natural output in the first nine months last year was 11,580,160 pounds. Total methanol produced during the nine months, synthetic plus natural, amounted to 1,135,816,938 pounds.

Capacity of the domestic industry was put at 1,904,096,000 pounds, synthetic, as of the first of calendar year 1956. Substantial additional plant has come in since then, and more facilities were in various phases of development.

Foreign trade in methanol has been curtailed sharply, only a few thousand pounds moving in or out of the country in an average month. By contrast, exports amounted to 11,248,000 pounds in 1952, 17,501,000 pounds in 1953, 51,090,000 pounds in 1954 and 38,237,000 pounds in 1955. Imports were negligible until 1955, when Canada abruptly switched from best of the foreign customers for US material and shipped 10,758,000 pounds here. (In 1947, for example, total imports amounted to 3,400,000 pounds, about 80 percent of which came in from the United Kingdom.)

Producers said that, unless expansion plans materialized rapidly, projection of current demand trends would soon impose acute shortages.

Pentaerythritol—Demand was definitely off in the past two or three weeks. The market had been dominated by a few very large Navy contracts that were absorbing PE in heavy volume. Some of these contracts were recently fulfilled, pulling the carpet out from under the market. Navy use for PE was in the form of alkyd resins, which, in turn, constitute the greatest single outlet for PE.

The inventory position was described as sound. There was abundant material available to satisfy current requirements and, in fact, substantial additional demand.

Propylene Glycol—The Tariff Commission reported the highest production figure for September of any month in 1956 up to that time. It was 8,159,344 pounds. Aggregate output reported for the first nine months of the current calendar year (including none reported in the five months April, May, June, July and August) was brought to 25,249,455 pounds.

Production in twelve months of 1955 was 71,327,471 pounds.

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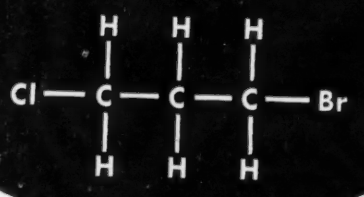

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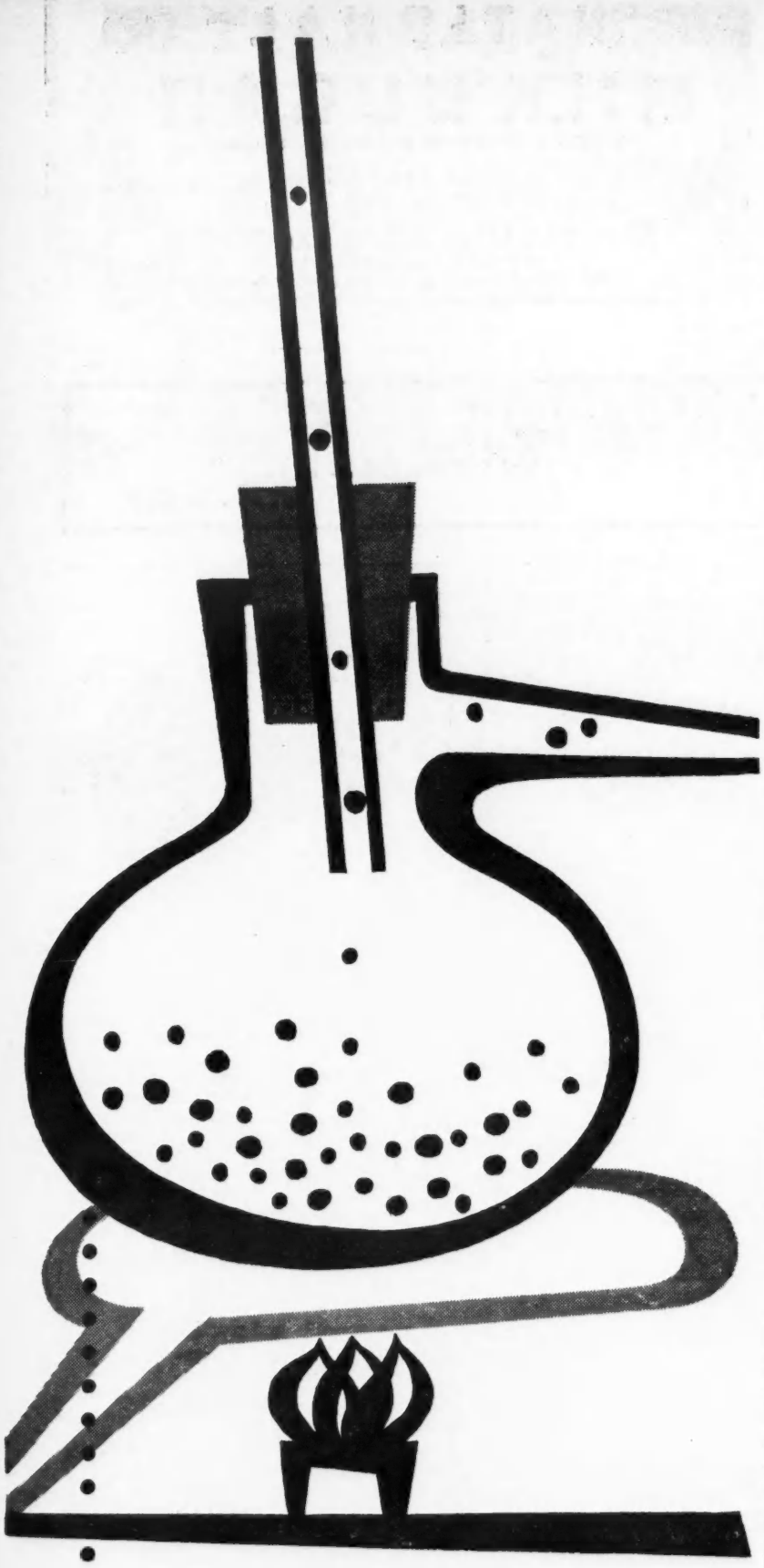

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Coal Chemicals

Trade was generally brisk as the holiday season ended. Benzol and xylol continued to show additional strength. Phthalic anhydride was expected to pick up abruptly and bring new life to trade in napthalene. Styrene monomer was moving a bit more freely. Creosote was somewhat improved and had prospects for still better balance. The shortage of ocean vessels and high ocean freight rates were heavy factors in some segments of the market in aromatic chemicals. Except for an increase of about 18 percent in most textile dyes, old prices were relatively stable as the new year moved in. Other than the dyes, only creosote, coaltar, creosote-coaltar solutions, fumaric acid and maleic acid, among the coal chemicals quoted regularly in OPD, were advanced in price.

Production capacity of the domestic steel industry was put at 133,459,150 net tons per year as of January 1 this year in a statement issued recently by Benjamin F. Fairless, president of American Iron and Steel Institute. The current figure, 5,096,060 tons more than that representing steel-making capacity as of January 1, 1956, is equivalent to more than 40 percent of world output.

Noting that this was the tenth consecutive year that steel production capacity had been increased, Fairless said that the aggregate increase over the ten-year period amounted to nearly 42 million tons per year capacity. He said continued rapid expansion was to be expected in the next few years to meet current and prospective demand for steel for use in construction of schools, public buildings, highways, pipelines, oil tankers, freight cars, oil wells, power plants and other facilities.

Cokeoven capacity was now rated at 72,970,980 net tons per year, up 1,462,580 tons over the corresponding figure a year ago.

Beginning with this issue, Iron and Steel Institute estimates of steel output will be based on theoretical production capacity of 2,559,490 net tons of ingots and steel for castings per week. The figure taken for theoretical capacity heretofore and since the beginning of last calendar year was 2,461,758 tons per week.

For the week ended January 6, the institute estimated that steel production would amount to 98.0 percent (new basis) of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,509,000 tons of steel. That figure compared to output of 2,322,000 tons in the week previous, 2,493,000 tons in the comparable week last month and 2,403,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, fumaric, 1½c. per lb.
Coaltar, crude, 1.6c. per gal.
Creosote, coaltar, crude, 2c. per gal.
soln., 80%, 1.92c. per gal.
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing, Color Index numbers 27, 31, 36, 40, 57, 79, 151, 161, 176, 179, 180, 185, 202, 208, 216, 234, 246, 275, 288, 299, 304, 326, 332, 365, 382, 401, 406, 419, 420, 448, 518, 561, 593, 596, 620, 639, 640, 655, 657, 662, 667, 671, 696, 720, 729, 749, 814, 841, 922, 978, 1054, 1078, 1085, 1096, 1099, 1100, 1113, 1150, 1151 and 1217; prototype numbers 4, 14, 24, 80, 202 and 244; oil soluble Color Index number 73, about 18 percent.
Maleic anhydride, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 6, 1956
118.33	115.57	115.56	114.79

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol—Demand sustained brisk trade in extremely heavy volume last week, taking the holidays into consideration. While there were no general shortages anywhere, material disappeared promptly as it came into the market. And it was coming in immense quantity. Typical of th current market, the total of new material from cokeoven and petroleum producers plus imports ran to well above 41 million gallons during October, latest month for which all figures have been reported.

Imports continued heavy. Domestic producers said that the current market required all the foreign material that has appeared here. They haven't been hurt yet and wouldn't be likely to suffer from European competition if the market held at the current level. Some trade sources thought it would. Others were doubtful.

Prices were unchanged and expected to remain where they were for some time. There had been some talk several weeks ago of possible price increases, and some trade sources believed this may have given demand an abnormal increment of strength of strength. With the new year's business going forward at old price levels, the next month or two was expected to reveal whether some of the ex-

Aromatic Chemicals Output: October

Following are statistics based on data compiled by the Tariff Commission relating to production of certain aromatic chemicals during October with corresponding figures for the month previous and cumulative totals for the calendar year. Figures representing cokeoven production of benzol, creosote oil, crude naphthalene and toluol are those previously published with other figures reported by the Bureau of Mines. Where no figure is given, it is because available data would have disclosed confidential information or because the data on hand were believed to be incomplete. Dyes are identified by color index or prototype number.

		October	*September*	*First Ten Months 1956*
Acetanilide	lbs.	383,500	377,875	1,697,469
Aniline	lbs.	10,948,630	9,360,473	104,494,001
Benzol, tar distillers	gals.	4,345,144	*3,765,325	27,805,584
Cokeoven operators	gals.	16,651,277	15,080,753	144,246,769
Total from coal sources	gals.	20,996,421	*18,846,078	172,052,353
Petroleum operators	gals.	11,235,936	10,339,638	93,844,453
Total from all sources	gals.	32,232,357	*29,185,716	265,896,806
Creosote oil (100 percent creosote basis)				
Tar distillers	gals.	9,146,243	7,633,834	74,352,792
Cokeoven operators	gals.	2,610,332	2,496,633	19,057,772
Total	gals.	11,756,575	10,130,467	93,410,564
Cresols, meta-para	lbs.	1,448,371	1,128,841	12,434,603
Ortho-meta-para	lbs.	1,059,217	1,053,409	6,796,575
Cresylic Acid, refined, all sources	lbs.	5,508,235	4,842,443	49,342,088
Dyes, C. I. 202, chrome blue black R	lbs.	46,739	119,036	376,089
C. I. 581, direct black EW	lbs.	581,949	462,620	3,829,618
P. 302, naphthol AS	lbs.	102,825	.....	710,141
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	33,679,240	35,101,396	371,336,944
Naphthalene, crude, tar distillers	lbs.	26,979,099	20,456,258	243,396,868
Cokeoven operators	lbs.	16,474,527	18,870,451	145,603,203
Total crude	lbs.	43,453,626	39,326,709	389,000,071
Refined, tar distillers	lbs	6,449,325	6,185,576	67,209,675
Phenol, tech. and USP, all sources	lbs.	44,173,310	42,615,737	427,790,961
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	27,002,483	22,690,005	263,358,697
Styrene, from all plants	lbs.	96,118,081	93,056,571	909,344,140
Toluol, cokeoven operators	gals.	3,417,886	3,151,838	30,348,877
From other sources	gals.	12,732,871	*10,504,091	112,686,266
Total from all sources	gals.	16,150,757	*13,655,929	143,035,143
Xylol, from all sources	gals.	12,540,655	* 8,967,115	104,338,721

*Revised.

Coal Chemicals

tra heavy trade of four quarter 1956 was based on price speculation and, if so, the extent of this influence in the market of that period.

Regardless of speculative influences, the market was uniformly regarded as sound. Phenol was strong. Styrene monomer was moving better. The automotive industry was in full-scale production, and the level of industrial activity generally was high. Some trade sources thought benzol might go off a bit in the first quarter. None expected a depressed market, however.

Creosote—The market has firmed up considerably in the last two months or so. It was by no means in perfect balance, nor had inventories been shaved down to normal, but prospects were for steady improvement in the months immediately ahead and over the long term, as well.

The imminent factor was the clouded international situation. Europe was burning creosote for fuel. Ocean bottoms were scarce. Ocean freight rates were up sharply. All these influences were operating to pinch off imports, which had been moving in at US ports in damaging volume.

Long-term optimism was based on the feeling that the railroads were definitely stepping up the work of replacement of crossties, a business that has lagged for years. There were some shadows on this part of the picture, however, the tight money position for one. Heavy public spending gave promise of long-term improvement in creosoting of poles and pilings, but crossties constitute a much more important market volumewise.

The price increase that went into effect last Tuesday didn't make a ripple on the market. Producers said that creosote and pentachlorophenol were rather firmly situated in their respective market areas and not especially sensitive to relative price fluctuation.

Naphthalene — Producers' stocks have grown more unwieldly in the past two months, but a distinct improvement was expected in first quarter 1957. It was generally believed that consumers of phthalic anhydride, inactive in the last quarter, would place heavy orders beginning in this month. Since something like 80 percent of naphthalene was now consumed in manufacture of phthalic anhydride, the raw material could be expected to benefit directly.

Shipping was grown scarce and prohibitively expensive, but this fact apparently influenced foreign trade in naphthalene under contract less than it did most other commodities. The most recent figures published did indicate a sharp reduction in imports, however. The US market has been weak enough to have discouraged this trade but for the fact that the European market has been even weaker. Ruinously low prices have been quoted in Europe.

Xylol — Production has been growing steadily for months as demand became progressively heavier. There was no indication at this time of any modification in the trend. Producers were not altogether clear as to the source of the entire additional demand. A big part of it was in the resins field. Booming trade in some pesticides accounted for more. But the increase in demand was even larger than these and other conspicuous factors would account for, trade sources said.

But for the flexibility of production in the petroleum industry, severe shortages might have developed. Cokeoven producers have been moving all their material immediately. As it is, consumers have been taken care of without serious delay.

Intermediates

2, 6-Di-tert-Butyl-p-cresol—Heavy pressure was exerted on the limited supplies of this material that could be made available at this time. Production facilities have already been amplified considerably, and substantial additional plant capacity will soon be in operation. A more severe problem was the shortage of raw material p-cresol. This was being remedied very rapidly, and producers said there would probably be enough para within a few weeks.

Phthalic Anhydride —The trade was watching this market with keen interest to see just how much demand has been stored up. The market simply drifted from October 15, when consumers were loaded up with material acquired prior to the most recent price advance, and December 31, a date when snug inventories are customarily reported. Producers said that a strong revival of interest was due at this time. Just how strong would provide a barometer of fundamental market strength, it was believed. Whatever might come now, producers were holding heavy supplies.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending Jan. 6 was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	976,067
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	41,561,557
Benzol	gals.	3,715,351
Coaltar	gals.	18,261,896
Creosote	gals.	708,436
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,951,497
Pyridine	lbs.	14,169
Toluol	gals.	818,637
Xylol	gals.	236,145

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	P1MO/BHA Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)*	as above	1,000,000	Edible oil plus antioxidant (butylated hydroxy-anisole). Note 1.	Excellent	—
	P1.3 Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)*	For oil-free prepara-tions	1,350,000 to 1,450,000	None	Excellent	—
	A1MO Vitamin A acetate *(liquid)*	In oil solutions and gelatin capsules	1,000,000	Edible oil only, for standardization	Excellent	—
SPECIAL	**Type P1.8 *(liquid)* Vitamin A palmitate**	For research and special production	1,650,000 to 1,800,000	None	Needs special handling	—
	Type A2.9 *(crystalline)* Vitamin A acetate		2,800,000 to 2,900,000	None	Needs special handling	—
DRY TYPES	**Type 325A-32.5D Vitamin A acetate & Vitamin D_2 *(dry)***	For tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements	A—325,000 D_2—32,500	None	Excellent	40 and 60
	Type 325 Vitamin A *(dry)*		325,000	None	Excellent	40 and 60
	Type 500 *(dry)* Vitamin A acetate	For dry prepara-tions: tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements	500,000	None	Excellent	40 and 60
	Type 500A-50D Vitamin A acetate & Vitamin D_2 *(dry)*		A—500,000 D_2—50,000	None	Excellent	40 and 60

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Trading was slowed in drugs and fine chemicals markets at the close of another long holiday week. Major producers, on the whole, were predicting a heavy volume of business to be transacted during the month of January and probably throughout the first quarter.

Citric acid was said to be moving in good business volume as it has been all through the fall months. Tartaric, on the other hand, was not as active as had been anticipated. Tartrates were disappointing overall in business transacted.

Antibiotics continued to be much sought after. Major producers experienced moderate to heavy demands for penicillin salts, streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin. Bacitracin and neomycin for use in topical ointments continued to be well received while tyrothricin was said to be moving steadily with sales at a low volume. It was said that the latter item would probably come to be in better demand as knowledge of its uses and applications were expanded.

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol found good use in analgesic preparations. Side effects in its use were said to be less than those of other materials on the market. As an expectorant, terpin hydrate was in increased use in cough formulations. Menthyl salicylate was reported in good demand.

After recent price adjustments, reserpine appeared to be holding firm in the face of moderate consumer interest. Since its appearance on the market three years ago, reserpine has fullfilled its promise in some ways and fallen down in others it was said. It was felt that the most widely publicized of the tranquilizer drugs has found a definite place in the treatment of hypertension and some mental disorders. It was further indicated that the role of reserpine as a chemotherapeutic agent would be more sharply defined in coming months as reports of studies now underway by federal agencies were forthcoming.

Crude iodine and processed iodine salt prices were unchanged and consumer demands were steady. Uses for silver proteinate, both mild and strong, were said to have been somewhat curtailed with the advent, in recent years, of newer laboratory antiseptics. Colchicine alkaloid was in moderate demand with producers quoting a wide range of prices applicable according to quantity and seller.

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol—Sales for this item as used in analgesics were said to be very good. It was again emphasized that side effects are few in its use. Prices were unchanged and ranged from $1.75 to $1.85 per pound. Supplies were plentiful and consumer demands were good.

Acid Benzoic—Demands continued moderate for benzoic acid and supplies were said to be adequate for the needs of the trade. USP material in 100 pound lots or more was priced at 54c. per pound. Prices are unchanged from those previously reported.

Acid Citric—Dealers reported supplies coming through in good order and demands were steady at a seasonally good volume. Prices were unchanged from those which have previously been reported.

Acid Folic—Kilo lots or more of folic acid in fiber drums was priced at $1.40 per gram. Supplies were in good order and demands were moderate. Prices have been unchanged for some time in this market and dealers anticipated no changes at the present time.

Acid PAB—Supplies were said to be good and demands were steady. p-Aminobenzoic acid, in 1,000 pound lots or more, was priced at $2.60 per pound while less lots were reported ranging from $2.65 to $2.75. Producers indicated that price advances of last fall had not slowed demand for this item to any considerable extent.

Acid Tartaric—The market was quiet as it has been for all the tartrates during the past several weeks. Supplies were good and sales steady at a low volume. Domestic USP tartaric acid in carlot quantities is priced at 49c. per pound, while 100 pound drums are available at 51c.

ACTH—Crystalline bulk material, 1000 units per gram, was priced at $15 per gram. Stocks on hand were plentiful and dealers did not anticipate any supply problems at this time. Demands were moderate and trade sources indicated that conditions would remain about as they have been in this market through the early weeks of 1957.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 6, 1956
65.26	65.26	65.26	66.41

For Current Prices see Page 9

Aminophylline—Supplies were quite in order and demands were routine. Prices were unchanged from levels previously quoted. USP material in 100 pound drums was quoted at $3.55 per pound.

Bacitracin—Bulk material in lots of one billion units or more was priced at 70c. per 50,000 units. Supplies were adequate to handle the steady demands being made on producers. Those demands were said to be restricted in this country mostly to makers of topical ointments while in Europe there has been some experimentation into the use of bacitracin by injection. It was felt that conditions would remain much as they have been into the first quarter of 1957.

Butyl Stearate—Demands were routine and prices unchanged from levels which have been established in the trade for some time. Supplies were quite adequate to handle current consumer requirements. It was felt that conditions in the market would remain substantially the same into the first quarter.

Calcium Pantothenate—Consumer interest was sluggish and stocks were said to be quite adequate. One hundred gram lots were priced at 4½c. per gram.

Chloramine—Demands were sluggish and supplies quite adequate to care for the modest needs which characterize this market. Prices on NF material were quoted ranging from 75c. to $1 per pound. It was said that this item continues to find antiseptic use.

Colchicine—USP material was reported ranging in price from $29 to $35.50 per ounce. Supplies were quite in order and demands were said to be routine. Colchicine finds use in pharmaceuticals and in agriculture where it has been used experimentally to produce new plant varieties it was said. It was noted that recent reports show some success in the use of colchicine alkaloid in combination with probenecid in the treatment of gouty arthritis.

Epinephrine — Synthetic USP epinephrine in 100 gram lots was quoted at 60c per gram. Supplies were adequate and demands somewhat sluggish. Epinephrine continued to find use in the treatment of asthma by means of intramuscular injection.

Glycine—Demands were sluggish. Supplies were adequate and dealers reported no difficulties in filling orders promptly. Glycine prices have been unchanged from levels which have been established in the trade for quite some time. NF material in 100 pound drums, freight adjusted, was priced at $1.50 per pound.

Iodine—Crude material was priced at $1.10 per pound while iodine resublimed was quoted at $2.30 to $2.32. Supplies were quite adequate and producers were well able to care for the needs of the trade. Demands were steady at a moderate level and dealers indicated conditions in this market were not expected to change in the near future.

Hexachlorophene — Demands were routine and supplies quite adequate to care for the current modest needs of the trade. Prices on drum quantities were quoted at $1.94 per pound. It was said that this item finds good use currently as a germicide.

Menthyl Salicylate—Supplies were said to be good and demands were spotty. Material in one pound tins was offered at $4 per pound. Dealers felt that conditions

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

in this market would remain substantially the same through the first months of 1957.

Neomycin—Lots of a kilo or more in fiber drums were priced at 45c. per gram. One hundred to 999 gram lots were 10c. higher, on an activity basis. Supplies were quite adequate to handle the current modest needs of the trade and demands were said to be steady with sales at a moderate volume. Producers anticipated no changes in the near future.

Potassium Thiocyanate—NF crystalline material in fiber drums was priced at 84c. per pound. Supplies were quite in order and demands were said to be routine. It was pointed out that prices have been substantially unchanged in this market for many months.

Reserpine—Prices were unchanged and sales steady at a moderate volume. Supplies were said to be quite adequate. There was little indication of any change to be expected in market conditions for reserpine in the near future. Major producers reported continuing good demands from makers of tranquilizer drugs.

Salol—Prices on NF granular phenyl salicylate were quoted at $1.15 per pound while powdered salol was reported 25c. higher per pound. Demands were sluggish and supplies quite plentiful. It was said that salol continues to find moderate use as an antiseptic and antipyretic.

Sodium Citrate — Granular anhydrous sodium citrate, drum quantities, was priced at 62c. per pound while carlots of USP granular were quoted at 29½c. NF granular was available at 26½c. per pound, same quantity. Demands were spotty and supplies adequate to care for the needs of the trade.

Terpin Hydrate—The market was seasonally active with terpin hydrate finding good use as an expectorant in cough formulations. Supplies were adequate and prices were unchanged. The compound was said to lessen excess secretions and stimulate repair of inflammatory changes.

Thymol—Thymol in drum quantities was priced at $2.50 per pound. Thymol iodide prices were reported $7.30 per pound. Demands were routine and supplies quite adequate to handle the current requirements of the trade. Prices have been unchanged for some time and dealers anticipated no changes in the near future.

Tyrothricin—USP material ranged from 75c. to 85c. per gram. Supplies were reported adequate with sales steady at a low volume. Demands were spotty. Dealers indicated that lack of knowledge into proper applications of this antibiotic might be responsible for the quiet tone of the market at present. No changes were anticipated for the early weeks of 1957.

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Botanicals

Trading in botanical drug markets was quiet last week. No price changes were noted. Dealers were plagued with seasonal shortages on several items as well as uncertainty over shipments from the Middle East. Dealers in water soluble gums reported good consumer demands for arabic where the supply situation was somewhat eased. Karaya was steady and tragacanth in good demand although supplies were tight and expected to remain so for some time to come. Locust bean gum stocks were light, dealers said, and prices unchanged.

Agar was moving in good business volume and demands for psyllium seed husks were holding up well. Ergot, although not as widely used as in former years, was said to be in moderate demand. Cinchona bark, both red and yellow broken, was unchanged in price from levels previously reported.

Agar—Kobe No. 1 strip was priced at $2.25. Demands were steady and sales at a moderate level. Powdered 30 mesh agar was quoted at $2.75 per pound. Supplies were adequate to handle the current trade requirements.

Arabic Gum—The market was said to be very active with supplies reported light in some quarters. Consumer demands were good. Prices were unchanged from levels previously reported.

Asafetida Gum—Demands were routine and supplies reported adequate. Prices were reported at 40c. per pound while powdered asafetida was 85c. per pound. Conditions in the market have been unchanged it was said, for some time.

Cinchona Bark—NF red broken was priced at 35c. as was the NF yellow broken. Supplies were said to be good and demands were steady at a low volume. Dealers anticipated no changes at the present time.

Ergot—Stocks were adequate and demands steady at a low volume. NF material was priced at $2 per pound. It was again pointed out that ergot is used much less frequently than in former years. Prices have been unchanged for some time.

Karaya Gum—NF No. 1 powdered material in barrel quantities was quoted at 50c. per pound while No. 2 powder ranged from 35c. to 38c. and No. 3 was 32c. to 35c. per pound. Demands were steady and stocks adequate to handle current needs. Prices were unchanged from levels previously reported.

Psyllium Husks — Good interest was noted for psyllium seed husks and stocks were said, by dealers, to be sufficient to cover orders being received. Prices were unchanged.

Obituaries

Frank H. Bryan

Frank H. Bryan, secretary and tax attorney for Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, Chicago, died December 31 in Pelham, N. Y. He was sixty-three years old. Mr. Bryan was a partner in the law firm of Spencer, Parker, Bryan & Snell until he joined Great Lakes Carbon in 1941.

Edward W. Lawler, sr.

Edward W. Lawler, sr., founder of Lawler Company, Metuchen, N. J., manufacturers of heavy industrial machinery, died December 27 in Dunellen, N. J. He was seventy-eight years old. A mechanical engineer, Mr. Lawler organized Aacone Manufacturing Company, North Plainfield, N. J. He was with the Hardinge Company, New York, manufacturers of mining equipment, from 1908 to 1921. He served as general manager of the company bearing his name until he retired in 1949.

Dr. William Buell Meldrum

Dr. William Buell Meldrum, professor emeritus of chemistry at Haverford College died December 31 in Haverford, Pa. He was sixty-nine years old. A former chairman of the school's chemistry department, Dr. Meldrum retired in 1953 but continued to teach until last June. He was the co-author of six chemistry textbooks and a contributor to chemical journals.

John F. Conway, publicity director of Sinclair Oil Corporation, New York, died December 30 in that city. He was sixty-two years old. Mr. Conway joined Sinclair in 1923.

W. C. Potter, former member of the board of directors of American Smelting & Refining Company, chairman of the board of Kennecott Copper Company, president of Braden Copper Company, and vice-president of Chile Copper Company, died January 2 in Albany, Ga. He was eighty-two years old.

Theodore Seltzer, president of Bengue, Inc., died December 31 in New York. He was eighty-six years old. Mr. Seltzer became head of the American branch of Bengue in 1900.

Dr. Samuel Shienerman-Sharon, agriculturist and vice-president of Ions Exchange & Chemical Corporation, New York, died December 31 in Kfar Malal Rematayin, Israel. He was fifty-eight years old.

Michael H. Sloman, former chairman of Mumm, Mullay & Nichols Advertising Agency died December 31 in Columbus, Ohio. He was formerly connected with Detergents, Inc. and also with Monsanto Chemical Company.

William J. Spry, secretary treasurer of the Canadian Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association of Montreal, died December 23 in that city. He was seventy years old.

Permit Proposed

—*Continued from page 5*

plication for the construction permit was made in its name so that design and construction work may proceed. The company has indicated that it will apply later for transfer of the permit to the new corporation.

The reactor will be similar to the Bulk Shield Test Facility which has been in operation at the Commission's Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., since early 1951.

The major difference, as indicated in the company's application, is the addition of a stall at one end of the reactor pool and division of the pool into two areas by use of a partition and movable gate. The stall will contain various beam holes, a dry irradiation chamber, and a thermal column for experimental use. Built into the far end of the pool will be a dry irradiation chamber using spent fuel elements from the reactor as a gamma ray source.

The reactor, housed in a gas-tight area in a laboratory building, will be equipped with a variety of automatic safety devices. Shielding will be provided by water, lead, iron structural concrete and barytes (high density concrete) at various locations.

To Be Completed in 1957.

AMF Atomics estimates that the reactor will be completed at the earliest by March, 1957, and by December, 1957, at the latest. Upon satisfactory completion of the reactor and the filing by the company of a final hazards summary report giving reasonable assurance that the reactor can be operated without endangering the health and safety of the public, the permit will be converted to a twenty-year license to operate the reactor.

Simultaneously with issuance of the construction permit, the commission will allocate 63.8 kilograms of contained uranium 235 for use as reactor fuel over the period of the license. This is a net figure—transfers of U-235 from the commission to AMF Atomics, less returns to the commission of U-235 in spent fuel elements.

Allied Laboratories

—*Continued from page 5*

wholly-owned subsidiary, Pitman Moore Company of Canada, Ltd., at Guelph, Ontario, but the acquisition of the Shuttleworth firm marks its entry into the Canadian market with its human preparations. Pitman-Moore Company of Canada, Ltd., will continue to be its sole Canadian distributor of products for use in the veterinary field.

John L. McKee, president of Allied Laboratories, said that the Shuttleworth manufacturing facilities will be expanded in the near future, but the name, policies and personnel will remain unchanged. However, the Canadian firm now will draw upon the research facilities of Pitman-Moore Company.

The transaction, which involves the sale of the Shuttleworth stock to Allied, is expected to be completed January 31.

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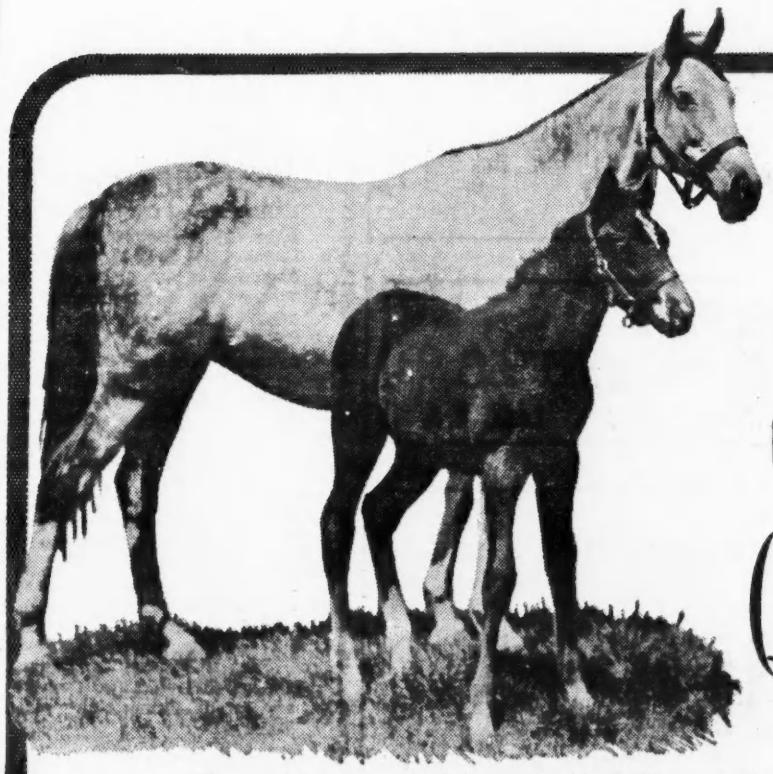

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Jobs & People

American Cyanamid Company, New York — **Robert G. Scott** and **George M. Knobl** have been named development chemists in the dyes department of Cyanamid's organic chemicals division at Bound Brook, N. J., while **Frank J. Arten** and **Peter V. Susi** have been appointed research chemists in the division's chemicals department. **John C. Ryan, Daniel H. Gold, Stanley Mitzner** and **Joseph J. Garbarino** have become development chemists in the analytical department of the division at Bound Brook. **Leonard B. Hallows** has joined the division as a chemist in the textile resins sales laboratory. **Arthur A. Doering, jr.,** has been added to the process development department as a research chemist. **Andrew T. Cole** will serve the division as a research chemist in the dyes department. **James Hazelton** is a new process engineer in the intermediate department.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation—**Gordon W. McBride,** chemical engineering consultant, has joined Carbide's Washington, D.C., staff to provide liaison between the chemicals company and government research agencies and laboratories.

Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala.—**Keith Brooks** has joined the Chemstrand staff at Decatur as employee relations manager. **Stirling Turner** has been promoted to the newly-created post of assistant to the plant manager of Chemstrand's nylon facility in Pensacola, Fla.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.—**Gage Olcott** has been appointed head of the merchandising section of Dow plastic sales.

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.—**Dr. John Paul Frawley,** assistant chief in the chronic toxicity branch of Food and Drug Administration, has been appointed to the new post of toxicologist in the Hercules medical department.

John W. Masury & Son, Inc., Baltimore, Md.—**Frank Henry** has been appointed Masury representative in Florida.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Herbert O. Tittel,** plant manager for Monsanto's inorganic chemicals division plant at Trenton, Mich., has been granted a leave of absence to attend the spring session of the Advanced Management Program at the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration. **O. Lee Ryser** has been appointed branch manager for the company's inorganics sales office in Houston, Tex.

Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation, San Francisco — **R. H. Allison,** founder of the New York tallow brokerage concern bearing his name, will join the staff of Pacific Vegetable Oil on February 1. R. H. Allison & Co. will continue under the management of Mr. Allison's present associates.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. — **Herbert T. McQuade** has been appointed assistant to the manager of the Parke-Davis branch at Toronto, Ont. **Mrs. Sharon Pendray** and **Miss Marilyn Donnelly** have joined the microbiological staff at Detroit as research assistants. **Miss Jean Dietrich, David B. Capps** and **Mrs. Catherine Knapp** have been assigned to the chemical research staff in Detroit.

Potash Company of America, Washington, D. C.—**Harry Carroll** has been named Potash Company sales representative for Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and portions of Arkansas and Alabama. He succeeds **Shelton Appleton,** who has been transferred to the firm's midwestern territory.

Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio—**James H. Taylor,** formerly director of industrial relations for P&G, has been made manager of a newly-created personnel administration department. The new department will work as a staff unit in the fields of personnel research, coordination and stimulation, and in the planning and maintenance of a company-wide personnel program.

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.—**Dr. Cecil Howard Robinson** has joined Schering as a chemist in its chemical research department.

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.—**Miss Gizella Jakab** has been added to the Schwarz technical staff as a chemist.

Shell Oil Company, New York—**Harry Jacobs,** executive assistant to Shell Oil's marketing vice-president, retired December 31 after more than forty-six years of service with the company.

Socony Mobil Oil Company, New York — **Rawleigh Warner, jr.,** has been named manager of Socony's economics department and a member of its coordination committee. He succeeds **Albert J. McIntosh,** who has joined the public relations department as a consultant. **William W. Clawson,** president of Mobil Producing Company and Mobil Oil of Canada, Ltd., has become coordinator of domestic production and a member of the producing committee of the parent company, Socony Mobil Oil. Replacing him as president in the two posts at Mobil Producing headquarters in Billings, Mont., is **Edward C. Cram,** formerly coordinator of domestic production. **Henry L. Waszkowski,** previously assistant to the coordinator of domestic production, has been made assistant to the manager of the producing department.

Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, Calif.—**George T. Hayes,** former manager of SRI's Washington, D. C., office, has become assistant director of the institute's physical sciences division in Menlo Park.

Stein, Hall & Co., New York—**Richard J. McKiernan** has been appointed chief chemist of the Stein-Hall industrial food laboratory.

Swift & Co., Chicago—**B. John Bogdanoff** has been appointed New York State field representative for Swift's industrial oil department.

Walker Laboratories, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.—**Alvah C. Gilleland,** formerly field manager of sales education for Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company at Pearl River, N. Y., has joined Walker Laboratories as sales training manager.

S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia—**C. H. Waterbury,** in an executive sales capacity with S. S. White Dental Manufacturing for more than sixteen years, retired on December 31.

Warner - Chilcott Laboratories, Morris Plains, N. J.—**Dr. Richard X. Sands** has been named assistant director of clinical investigation for Warner-Chilcott.

G. S. Ziegler & Co., Great Neck, N. Y.—**Vincent P. Iorio** has joined the sales force of Ziegler's chemical division. Ziegler represents the chemical division of General Mills, Inc., in the New York metropolitan area, has a plant at New Market, N. J., for processing pitches, asphalts, etc., and operates Gilsonite mines in Utah.

Phosphate, Nitrogen Fertilizer Cut by TVA

—Continued from page 3

creased 11 percent in 1956, resulting primarily from process improvements. Output was about 73,200 tons, compared with 65,800 tons in the previous year.

The report stated that the high plant nutrient content of calcium metaphosphate means that there are important potential savings to farmers in freight, handling, and distribution costs. Production and marketing research indicate that commercial manufacture would be feasible particularly in the west where the largest reserves of phosphate are found. The product could be shipped to growing midwest fertilizer markets.

TVA produced about 5,500 tons of diammonium phosphate, a new fertilizer material containing a high concentration of plant nutrient—21 percent nitrogen and 53 percent phosphate. The demonstration-scale plant was in operation only half the year, but output was nearly double the 3,000 tons produced the year before.

Other Study Planned

Further plant-scale study of the diammonium phosphate process is to be undertaken when demands from the educational programs increase, it was stated. Studies during the year included conditioning with calcined dolomite to offset a tendency of the material to cake in storage.

Studies were also made of the use of diammonium phosphate in preparation of combination fertilizers. Stable materials containing 58 to 60 percent of the three major plant nutrients—phosphorus, nitrogen, and potash—were successfully produced either in the TVA-developed ammoniator-granulator or by dry mixing.

TVA's production of ammonium nitrate was the lowest since 1951. A total of 137,700 tons was produced, a reduction of about 28 percent from 1955. TVA during the year resumed pilot plant work on the problem of granulating ammonium nitrate and several procedures were found for producing material superior to the present plant product.

Over 26,400 tons of elemental phosphorus were produced during the year. This was about 9 percent less than the production of the previous year, chiefly because of the decline in concentrated superphosphate production. On the other hand, the 4,100 tons used by the Army Chemical Corps' phosphate development works and by defense arsenals was more than double the 1,700 tons provided in 1955.

Improvements in Process

Improvements were made in the process for expanding byproduct calcium silicate slag from the electric furnaces for use in making lightweight concrete aggregate, and about 43,500 tons were sold.

Work went forward during the year on a number of projects designed to improve products or the methods of manufacture. Several hundred gallons of superphosphoric acid were made experimentally. The product is 40 percent more concentrated than ordinary electric furnace acid yet remains fluid at ordinary temperatures. New interest was aroused in this product of elemental phosphorus because it offers shipping economies over commercial acid and has possibilities as a raw material for high-analysis liquid fertilizers.

A new project was started for improving conventional fertilizer processes. The first objective was to speed production of normal or "ordinary" superphosphate by developing a continuous process which would eliminate the weeks or months of storage normally required for curing. In small scale work using finer phosphate rock and higher ratios of acid to rock, it was found that ordinary superphosphate could be produced with 96 percent of the phosphate in a form available to plants only an hour after mixing. The product was ready for immediate ammoniation and mixing with other ingredients.

In a similar undertaking, it was found that products containing 14 or 20 percent each of phosphate and potash could be made in the continuous ammoniator from phosphate rock, superhosphate, sulfuric acid, and otash, with only one to three days of curing required.

Work on Hydrochloric Acid

In a revival of studies carried on ten years ago, work was done on the use of hydrochloric acid, potentially available at low cost from numerous chemical processes, in producing fertilizers. A dicalcium phosphate product of 36 percent plant nutrient concentration was produced on a small scale, and further tests were to be made.

Additional work was done during the year on regenerating sulfuric acid from phosphogypsum, a byproduct of the wet process for producing phosphoric acid. A process which appears economically favorable under certain conditions was developed, but some technical problems remain to be solved.

Nematode Workshop

—Continued from page 7

ticular aspect of the nematode problem, will comprise the faculty.

W. R. Jenkins, assistant professor of plant pathology at the University of Maryland, will open the workshop with a description of the different nematodes found in the Northeast and a report on the damage they cause.

The afternoon session will be under the chairmanship of M. B. Harrison, assistant professor of plant pathology, Cornell University. During this session, W. F. Mai, professor of plant pathology at Cornell, will give the history of nematode control from the time of early fumigants to the discovery of D-D soil fumigant and its effect upon nematology. The benefits and economics of oil fumigation will be discussed later in the afternoon by A. L. Taylor, principal nematologist in charge of the section of nematology, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture.

G. Fassuliotis, nematologist with the Department of Agriculture, Seaford, N. Y., will head up the morning session on the second day. Talks during that session will be soil preparation for fumigation and the use of D-D and "Nemagon" soil fumigants. M. T. Hutchinson, associate research specialist of Rutgers University, and C. W. McBeth, head of the department of nematology, Shell Development Company, will give the talks.

The closing session will be under the chairmanship of V. H. Dropkin, nematolo-list with the USDA's Brookhaven National Laboratory. E. F. Feichtmeir, manager of the product application department of Shell Development Company's agricultural research division, will discuss methods of application.

A summary of the workshop will be made by S. H. Benedict, the coordinator of Shell Chemical Corporation's development program for D-D and "Nemagon" soil fumigants.

Antibiotic Rules Amended

Regulations of the Food and Drug Administration covering the testing and certification of antibiotic preparations were amended last week to permit the marketing of capsules of tetracycline hydrochloride and novobiocin. The drug is to be labeled with a certification period of eighteen months.

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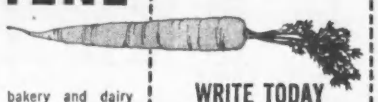

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IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—12 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
25 bls, Meer Corp, Kobe
ALOE—14 cs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
30 cs, S B Penick & Co, Port Elizabeth
ALUMINUM POWDER—4 cs, Leo Ufifelder & Co, Bremen
SULFATE—500 bgs, Antwerp
AMINOPHYLLINE—4 dms, International Factors, Hamburg
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, liverpool
BIFLUORIDE—200 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
CHLORIDE—230 bgs, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—13 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
11 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
9 dms, A Hoffmann & Co, Rotterdam
14 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
55 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
38 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
3 dms, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED—100 bgs, V A Cordovi, Vera Cruz
ANNATTO SEED—110 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
ANTIMONY OXIDE—800 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
REGULUS—150 cs, Antwerp
ARGOLS—408 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille
ASBESTOS FIBER—5,160 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
160 bgs, Grace & Co, Lourenco Marques
160 bgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, P Carey Manufacturing Co, Lourenco Marques
1,592 bgs, N American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
BARBASCO ROOT—325 bgs, Callao
BARBITAL—5 dms, International Factors, Hamburg
BARIUM CHLORATE—50 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
16 bgs, F L Kraemer, Rotterdam
BASIL LEAVES—22 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
BEESWAX—100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
34 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
27 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Tampico
25 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
199 bgs, Santiago
22 bgs, Vera Cruz
102 bgs, Tampico
BILE, OX—2 dms, Merck & Co, Copenhagen
BLANC FIXE—1,000 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
BORNYL ACETATE—1 dm, Marseille
BRONZE POWDER—5 cs, Leo Ufifelder & Co, Bremen
BRUCINE ALKALOID—7 cs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
BUTANEDIOL—104 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
CALCIUM GLUCOHEPTONATE—4 dms, Red Star Chemical Co, Genoa
NITRATE—700 bgs, McKesson & Robbins Inc, Oslo
CARAWAY OIL—10 dms, Rotterdam
SEED—400 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
1,075 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—20 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Mangalore
10 cs, Cochin
CARNAUBA WAX—504 bgs, D Levin, Bahia
CASEIN—4,000 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
1,000 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Melbourne
2,500 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
CASHEW NUTSHELL LIQUID—380 tons, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co, Mangalore
CASSIA—473 bls, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
754 bls, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
265 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—3,388 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bahia
OIL—144 tons, Calcutta
CELERY SEED—170 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—521 bgs, International Products Corp, Naples
500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHLOROACETIC ACID, MONO—80 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Bremen
p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL—20 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo
50 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
25 dms, Ludwig Mueller, Keelung
CLOVE—200 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Tamatave
100 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Tamatave
223 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Antalaha
600 bgs, G M Fakra, Tamatave
200 bgs, Max Van Pels, Tamatave
400 bgs, George Uhe Co, Tamatave
460 bgs, Tamatave
OIL—46 dms, Ungerer & Co, Tamatave
69 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
23 dms, George Uhe Co, Tamatave
79 dms, G M Fakra, Tamatave
LEAF OIL—72 dms, Consumers Import Co, Tamatave
25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
COAL TAR DYES—6 dms, Baird Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
40 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
13 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
33 dms, Rotterdam
COBALT POWDER—10 cs, C Hardy, Havre
COCHINEAL—23 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
COCONUT OIL—1,233 tons, Manila
COD OIL—100 dms, Brown Bros, Hamburg
LIVER OIL—90 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Bergen
75 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Bergen
COLUMBIUM OXIDE—4 cs, E I Dupont DeNemours & Co, Kristiansand
COPAL GUM—120 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
96 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
COPPER CYANIDE—178 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CORIANDER SEED—749 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Hamburg
CREAM OF TARTAR—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Barcelona
m-CRESOL—2 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—431 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONE—60 cs, S B Penick & Co, Takoradi
502 cs, E E Bier & Co, Cadiz
DAMMAR GUM—210 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
524 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DEHYDROACETIC ACID—12 dms, F L Kraemer, Hamburg
DEXTRIN—150 bgs, Paisley Products, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Rotterdam
3,5 DINITROBENZOYL CHLORIDE—1 kg, L Elion, Liverpool
DIOSCOREA—52 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Durban
EARTH COLORS—1,350 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
600 bgs, F L Kraemer, Rotterdam
270 bgs, Antwerp
EPHEDRINE—3 dms, International Factors, Hamburg
EPINEPHRINE—1 cs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
ETHYL ACETOACTATE—10 cbys, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS OIL—23 dms, Polarome International Corp, Hamburg
5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Puna
FENNEL SEED—290 bgs, Chemical Bank, Bombay
FIRNEEDLE OIL—5 dms, Polarome International Corp, Hamburg
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—1,850 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Callao
FUEL OIL—68,272 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
125,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
99,236 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
106,242 bbls, Hess Inc, Maracaibo
103,012 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Aruba
111,187 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Point Fortini
100,289 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
484,872 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
102,464 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
76,000 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
69,272 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
GALL, OX—10 dms, Merck & Co, Durban
GARNETLAC—50 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
GELATIN—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
30 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
GERANIUM OIL—4 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Tamatave
2 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Tamatave
1 dm, Mine Fils Inc, Tamatave
GHATTI GUM—114 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
GINGER—57 bgs, G M Hayward, Lagos
GLUE—107 cs, Henneux Co, Rotterdam
GLUESTOCK—320 bgs, Karr Ellis Co, Liverpool
GLYCERINE—82 dms, R P Casado, Havana
190 dms, L Pasternak & Co, Colombo
199 tons, Calcutta
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Mundus Chemical Products, Tamatave
1,000 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
227 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
1,750 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
750 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
GUAR GUM—380 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
3,647 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
GYPSUM—600 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
500 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
CRUDE—3,035 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Halifax
10,088 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
INDIGO—14 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
IRISH MOSS—150 bls, Jacques Wolf & Co, Havre
IRON BLUE—47 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Manchester
OXIDE—336 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Liverpool
KARAYA GUM—63 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
133 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay
313 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
183 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
184 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
128 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
KELP—112 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bergen
300 bgs, Scandinavian Products Co, Bergen
LABDANUM GUM—10 cks, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
LACTIC ACID—8 cbys, Merck & Co, Rotterdam
LAUREL LEAVES—662 bls, Dogu Trading Co, Izmir
223 bls, Near East Co, Izmir
LAURIC ACID—20 bgs, Amplex Chemical Co, Rotterdam
LAVANDIN OIL—5 cks, Fritzsche Bros, Marseille
10 cks, A Verley & Co, Marseille
LAVENDER OIL—11 dms, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
LEMON OIL—2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cochin
12 dms, Credit Suisse, Cochin
34 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
LIME OIL—17 dms, W L Mahneke, Vera Cruz
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Vera Cruz
16 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
6 dms, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
LINDANE—8 dms, Henley & Co, Hamburg
LITHARGE—328 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVERMEAL—1,396 bgs, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—2,400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Piraeus
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Antwerp
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—5 cks, American Dyewood Co, Liverpool
MACE—23 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—75 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
480 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
CHLORITE—1,000 bgs, Industrial Mining & Trading Co, Marseille
MARJORAM LEAVES—105 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
MELALEUCA OIL—1 dm, Sydney
MENTHOL—115 cs, P A Dunkel, Santos
MERCURY—50 flks, Lentex Metal & Chemical Corp, Tampico
50 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
40 flks, L H Keller, Tampico
1,227 flks, Cadiz
100 flks, Vera Cruz
MILK POWDER—27 dms, Henley & Co, Bremen
MOLASSES, BEET—6,833 tons, Chas Pfizer & Co, Dunkirk
MONTAN WAX—42 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Hamburg
133 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rotterdam
MUSK AMBRETTE—4 cs, George Uhe Co, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—1,000 bgs, R T French, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Liverpool
MYRRH GUM—38 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Mombasa
NAPHTHENIC ACID—2,538 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NAPHTHOL—20 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
41 dms, Crescent Chemical Co, Genoa
NICKEL CHLORIDE—5 dms, J H Bauminger, Rotterdam
104 bgs, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Bremen
30 bbls, D Hauser, Bremen
80 bbls, Philipp Bros. Chemicals, Kristiansand
267 bbls, Kristiansand
NUTMEG—250 bgs, Borsumy Trading Co, Rotterdam
OCHER—32 cks, C J Osborn Co, Mossel Bay
OLIBANUM GUM—113 bgs, Meer Corp, Mombasa
32 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Mombasa
40 bgs, Max Van Pels, Bombay
PALMKERNEL OIL—47 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
5 cs, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—8 cs, Smith Mackenzie & Co, Mombasa
23 cs, American Ferment Co, Colombo
6 cs, Meer Corp, Colombo
17 cs, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
9 cs, Smith Coney & Barrett Ltd, Dares Salaam
5 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanga
17 cs, Dares Salaam
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Alicante
500 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alicante
550 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Alicante
200 bgs, E E Bier & Co, Alicante
100 bgs, J Raphel & Sons, Alicante
100 bgs, R T French, Alicante
1,022 bgs, Brillant Spanish Paprika Inc, Alicante
890 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Cadiz
PATCHOULI OIL—6 cs, Kane Import Corp, Penang
PEARL ESSENCE—3 cs, Alltransport Inc, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—600 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen
400 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
950 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
500 bls, Halfmon Trading Co, Rotterdam
500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
250 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
800 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
640 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
30 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
800 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
15 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Singapore
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Mangalore
230 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
560 bgs, Alleppey
800 bgs, Cochin
RED—140 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Mombasa
WHITE—70 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—111,440 bbls, California Tankers Co, Puerto La Cruz
464,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
122,629 bbls, Hess Inc, Brighton
92,678 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Vera Cruz
160,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
a-PICOLINE—27 dms, Rotterdam
POLLACKLIVER OIL—10 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYSTYRENE—250 bgs, Shell Chemical Corp, Liverpool
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—1 cs, National Starch Products, Oslo
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
335 bgs, General Export, Istanbul
1,025 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—50 bbls, Transatlantic Chemical Corp, Hamburg
FERROCYANIDE—500 bgs, Rotterdam
PERCHLORATE—182 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SILICATE—907 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—550 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—410 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
701 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,187 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
3,268 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Buenos Aires
3,215 bgs, Buenos Aires
QUINIC ACID—4 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Rotterdam
QUINIDINE SULFATE—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
QUININE HYDROBROMIDE—1 cs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
HYDROCHLORIDE—4 cs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
RHATANY ROOT—95 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
RICE STARCH—160 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
ROSEWOOD OIL—4 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Callao
RUTILE SAND—1,600 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
1,200 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
25 bgs, Sydney
RUTIN—18 dms, National City Bank, Sydney
4 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
SAGE LEAVES—71 bls, Hamburg
SAGO FLOUR—559 bgs, Chartered Bank of India, Singapore
SALICYLIC ACID—20 dms, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD OIL—10 cs, J Berlage Co, Madras
5 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Madras
7 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Calcutta
SANTONIN—2 cs, International Factors, Hamburg
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
250 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
250 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
100 bgs, Calcutta
SHELLAC—54 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
120 bgs, Calcutta
SIENNA—18 cks, Reichard Coulston, Leghorn
SODIUM ALGINATE—20 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Liverpool
ALUMINATE—200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—518 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
500 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
FLUORIDE—118 dms, Liverpool
PHOSPHATE—200 dms, F L Kraemer, Bremen
50 dms, Rotterdam
SILICOFLUORIDE—352 bgs, Baird Chemical Corp, Kobe
SPERM OIL—232 tons, Pisco
STARCH—100 bgs, Rotterdam
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—253 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Hamburg
SULFATRIAZOLE—3 cs, Chermopuro Products, Hamburg
TALC—3,200 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA—221 bgs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
FLOUR—1,082 bgs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
TETRAETHYLDITHIOPYROPHOSPHATE—20 cans, Plant Products Corp, Rotterdam
THEOBROMINE—22 dms, R W Greeff & Co, Rotterdam
12 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
THYME LEAVES—50 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
TINCTORIAL EXTRACT—40 cs, American Dyewood Co, Havre
TOLU BALSAM—1 cs C M Trading Corp, Oranjastad
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, Chemical Marufacturing Co, Liverpool
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—75 dms, Sterling National Bank, Rotterdam
UREA—150 dms, Philip Bros Chemicals, Rotterdam
SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VALONIA CUPS—7,295 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—91 cs, First National Boston, Antalaha
13 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Antalaha
91 cs, First National Boston, Antalaha
13 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Antalaha
24 cs, G M Fakra, Antalaha
69 cs, Packing Products Co, Tamatave
8 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Tamatave
44 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Antalaha
4 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Mombasa
69 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Tamatave
69 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
111 cs, Antalaha
VETIVER ROOT—5 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
WATTLE BARK—755 bls, Capetown
EXTRACT—1,067 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
1,917 bgs, International Products Corp, Durban
802 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Durban
688 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Durban
1,077 bgs, Beardmore & Co, Durban
WOOL GREASE—106 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Melbourne
2 cs, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
50 dms, Davies Turner & Co, Manchester
50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
ZINC SULFIDE—1,200 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—15 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
ZIRCON SAND—2,516 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane

Los Angeles

AGAR AGAR—26 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co Inc, Shimizu
BONEMEAL—600 bgs, Frank P Dow Co, Liverpool
1,200 bgs, Frank P Dow Co, Manchester
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Richard J Spitz Inc, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Langendorf United Bakeries Inc, Rotterdam
CASEIN—300 bgs, Tupman Thurlow Co, Buenos Aires
CASTOR OIL—139 tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Buenos Aires
COPRA CAKE—6,720 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
3,360 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co Ltd, Manila
CORN STARCH—2,240 pkgs, East Asiatic Co, Amsterdam
DEXTRIN—224 pkgs, Frank P Dow Co, London
227 bbls, Arabol Co, Amsterdam
MOLASSES—178 tons, National Molasses Co, Mazatlan
NAPHTHALENE—600 pkgs, Carnegie Chemical Mfg Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,250 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Hamburg

PEATMOSS—1,320 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
5 bls, Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—14 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
140 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—11,991 tons, Richfield Oil Co, Vancouver
44,033 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
122,000 bbls, Union Oil Co. of Calif, Vancouver
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—17,344 tons, Standard Oil Co, Vancouver
SESAME OIL—100 dms, Anato Agency Inc, Hamburg
SEED—100 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
150 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Can Juan del Sur
125 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
575 bgs, B C Ireland Co, Corinto
TUNG OIL—100 tons, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Buenos Aires
WOOL GREASE—50 dms, N I Helmstrom, Manchester
75 dms, Davies Turner & Co, Inc, Manchester
15 dms, Borax & Chemical Co, Manchester.

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—200 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ASBESTOS FIBER—5,600 bgs, Keasby Mattison, Lourenco Marques
1,000 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BALL CLAY—654 tons, Avonmouth
CAMPHOR POWDER—100 cs, Chas Kurz Co, Keeung
CASEIN—600 bgs, Casein Sales Co, Buenos Aires
[illegible] bgs, White Co, Buenos Aires
CASTOR OIL—681 tons, Bunge Corp, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—700 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Marseille
FLUORSPAR—984 tons, Arnold Miller, Aviles
5,645 tons, Tampico
GLYCERINE—99 tons, L Pasternak & Co, Buenos Aires
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, C Hardy, Havre
RUTILE SAND—25,500 bgs, Brisbane
SHELLAC—150 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—200 bgs, Sterling Corp, Rotterdam
UREA—4,500 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
VANILLA BEANS—20 cs, Zink & Trieste, Vera Cruz
104 cs, Tamatave
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,607 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban

San Francisco

CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, Grace & Co, Rotterdam
CLOVE—1,000 bls, Otto Gerdau, Zanzibar
COPRA—89 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Manila
1,175 tons, Paricif Vegetable Oil Co, Cebu
1,152 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
MOLASSES—2,805 tons, Southwester Sugar & Molasses Co, Iloilo
PEATMOSS—450 bls, East Asiatic Co, Bremen
200 bls, Nurserymens Exchange, Bremen
300 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Hamburg
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, Grace & Co, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICHROMATE—75 dms, General Chemical Corp, Durban
NITRATE—1,600 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—4,480 bgs, London

Zinc Industry

—Continued from page 4

appliance field, business machines, builders hardware, tools and machinery, communications equipment, ordnance, photographic, and scientific equipment, toys and novelties.

Galvanized Steel Facilities Expanding

According to Mr. Kimberley, the general market condition for galvanized steel promises to continue to be healthy. He noted that while the galvanizing of tube and pipe has been growing steadily since 193[illegible], the most important new industry potential is found today in the galvanizing of sheet and strip.

This has been the result of the steel industry's expanding use of continuous sheet galvanizing lines, he said. He reported that more than three-fourths of the galvanized sheet now being produced comes from these continuous lines, and in a very short time this figure will exceed 90 percent. There are currently thirty-four of these lines operating, one is under construction, and five are contemplated in the near future.

According to Mr. Kimberley, galvanized sheet and strip is finding increasing use in roofing, siding, gutter and downspout, ductwork, furnace piping and fittings, smoke pipe and elbows and in a wide range of appliances including dishwashers, automatic washers, driers, home freezers, and dehumidifiers. He pointed to the growing use of galvanized steel performed roofing and flooring panels with built-in channels for the efficient handling of service lines as a specific example of a new galvanized product that can be expected to reach substantially larger tonnage proportions in the near future.

Mr. Kimberley also noted that while the outstanding growth probability in galvanizing may lie with the product of the continuous line galvanized sheet, the job galvanizer continues to consolidate his markets and expand. The growing awareness of the cost of corrosion has resulted in an increased use of zinc coated steel products of all descriptions from garbage containers to large structural members for bridges. Outlook for all galvanized steel production in 1957 is that 5.5 million tons will be exceeded.

In his review of zinc slab consumption figures for 1956 Mr. Kimberley observed that while final figures are not yet in, the most recent estimates made by the American Zinc Institute place the total domestic slab zinc consumption at about 993,000 tons. While this will be below the record 1955 consumption of 1,078,968 tons, it will, if realized, make 1956 the second best year in the history of the industry.

As in past years the largest consumer of slab zinc during 1956 will prove to be the galvanizing industry with an estimated consumption of 429,000 tons. The die casting industry will be second with an estimated 359,000 tons of slab zinc consumed, and brass mills third with an estimated consumption of 121,000 tons. In 1956 consumption of rolled zinc is expected to reach an estimated 47,000 tons and other uses of slab including higher grade zinc oxide an estimated 36,000 tons.

Institute Activity

Mr. Kimberley reported that the American Zinc Institute is winding up one important stage of a major research program aimed at improving the use of zinc anodes for the cathodic protection of a wide variety of structures including piers, pipelines, hulls of ships, gas distribution systems, and tanks. It is also sponsoring research projects on the plating of die castings and the use of zinc oxide in paint formulation. Successs in these ventures can well result in a substantial strengthening of important markets in years to come, he said.

The zinc industry, he concluded, has completed plant revisions and expansions aimed at improving manufacturing flexibility with respect to production of the various grades of zinc currently required. There is no demand in the forseeable future which the industry cannot handle readily, Mr. Kimberley remarked.

HEW Official Is Sworn

Elliot Lee Richardson was sworn in last week as assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. He succeeds Roswell B. Perkins who resigned in December. Mr. Richardson will assist in the development and coordination of the department's program, especially in the activities related to legislation.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Though some movement and activity in this market is expected before the month is spent, there was little to attract attention during the past first week of the new year. Some material shifted price but the movement, with the possible exception of that of citral, was negligible and certainly not to be considered of great significance. Almond and coriander oil advanced in listing while lemongrass and citral declined. Almond, which has been showing new strength, moved up 15 cents per pound to a $1.40 position; coriander moved 25 cents up to $12 as the result of tightening supply. Lemongrass, which as the result of heavy quantities of material at source and light demand, never really stiffened during the Suez situation, showed the first signs of decline last week with a 5 cents drop from its previous position. Though the oil had not gained good strength during the crisis in the Middle East, it had at least realized some equilibrium of position. If the present soft tone persists, it will even lose this. The decline of the aromatic chemical, citral, a 40 cents per pound move, appears ominous in that it reportedly reflects soft tones in its source material market. The citrus oil market has been the one unflagging firm factor in the market in the past months. However, with the end of the holiday seasonal market toward the end of last year, it became apparent that something had to give.

The rest of the aromatic chemicals appeared in a relaxed position last week with some strength showing in replacement material for essential oils in light supply due to either crop damage or the current situation in Europe and the Middle East.

Seeds and spices were also quiet with pepper remaining pretty much in its previous position and mace and nutmeg continuing the leaders in strength in that area of the market.

Price Trends

Advanced
Oil, almond, 15c. per lb.
Coriander, 25c. per lb.

Reduced
Citral, 40c. per lb.
Oil, lemongrass, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 7, 1956
142.30	142.31	137.85	134.24

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—Little information is forthcoming on this material. The situation on spot for the South American oil appears to be a continued of softening price and position with little hope of either strength or reversal of position. Price reversals recently were the first outward signs that bois de rose, which for the past few months had been showing signs of regained strength, had slumped down into its previous position of lethargy and decline. However, most dealers knew that the market had been sick at its source for a number of years. Vast overproduction, dumping, and all the other factors contributing to a weak market were present in this one. The first move on anyone's part to stem the downward trend appeared earlier this year when a group at source, in Brazil, made a move to organize and control the situation. However, if the present situation is reflective of their efforts, they appear to have failed.

Almond—This oil has been showing fresh firmness during the past weeks and has advanced in price. The new listing, $1.40 per pound, is 15c. per pound higher than the previous quote. Dealers attribute the recent price shift to limited available supplies.

Coriander—Dealers here reported last week that listings for this material continued to climb on spot. The current listing, $12 per pound, is 25c. higher than the previous quote. The present firmness is attributed to rising source material prices which are, in turn, partially attributed to the current shipping situation.

Lime—This material which, along with the other citrus oils, stood in a strong position on spot for such a long time, has begun to show the effects of the decline of the seasonal holiday period, it was noted here last week. Though the softening tone was not drastic, and no price movements have been reported, dealers said that the sales picture was not what it had been. Yet, earlier in the month, express material advanced strongly in price and the impression was the material would hold for some time. However, the present condition appears to be one of cause and effect, and how far reaching or to what depth it will move the citrus oils market remains to be seen. One factor that cannot be overlooked is that of the recent decline in price of the aromatic chemical, citrus. For the moment, there are no price shifts in the essential oils, but the condition is one that may turn in any direction.

Lemongrass — This material which has followed the shipping patterns like a straw in the wind, declined slightly in price last week. The new listing, $1.65 per pound, is 5c. lighter than the previous quote. The movement does not any more reflect a market trend than did an earlier 10c. per pound rise that followed on the heels of the Suez crisis. Dealers here contend that unless the shipping situation becomes very tight, this market can not be expected to show much strength. The original position was one of over production and softening prices, even before newcrop began arriving. Following a brief flurry of strength amidst the Middle Eastern scene, the material on spot began to vascillate and at present appears to have once again begun to show the ease that was always present.

Nutmeg—The prices have not shifted drastically recently, the quotation level of this oil is still exceptionally high, it was noted last week. The current listing of about $12.50 per pound is the result of heavy rises taking place during the last months of 1956. Supplies are reportedly still low with only a very limited quantity being offered on spot. With the shortage likely to grow worse, all indications point to a further rise in prices. Some houses state, however, that they have already

Peppermint and Spearmint Oil Table

The evaluation of the 1956 peppermint crop has been placed at $12,466,000 according to an annual government report. This compares with a value of $11,305,000 for the 1955 crop and $8,543,000 as the average for the six-year period, 1949-54. The value of the spearmint crop was estimated at $2,844,000 as compared with $2,503,000 for the 1955 crop and $2,742,000 as a six year average. Following are acreage, yield and production figures for the same periods.

	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	1949-54 Average	1955	1956 Ind.	Average 1949-54	1955	Ind. 1956	Average 1949-54	1955	Ind. 1956
	—Acres—			—Pounds of oil—			—1,000 pounds—		
PEPPERMINT									
Indiana	11,000	9,600	12,500	31.2	30.0	37.0	340	288	462
Michigan	8,720	6,800	6,100	21.2	20.0	22.0	185	136	134
Wisconsin	1,680	3,200	3,200	34.0	40.0	35.0	56	128	94
Oregon	14,020	13,000	14,000	42.2	53.0	55.0	592	689	770
Washington	6,650	11,000	11,000	62.5	64.0	70.0	421	704	770
Total	42,070	43,600	46,300	38.0	44.6	48.2	1,594	1,945	2,230
SPEARMINT									
Indiana	9,630	6,400	6,700	35.3	33.0	38.0	341	211	255
Michigan	6,470	5,400	5,400	30.5	29.0	35.0	197	157	189
Washington	1,330	2,500	3,400	89.0	90.0	92.0	128	225	313
Total	16,770	14,300	15,500	35.2	41.5	42.8	601	593	757

Essential Oils

noticed a greater degree of buyer resistance to the abnormally high price level.

Rose—Hungarian blue rose oil continued very tight with supply negligable, leaders here reported. The current situation on spot is resultant of the political and economical crisis in the source country, with listings for the little material that is available here running as high as $67 per pound. There appears that there will be little variation in the present position for some time.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—Prices for this material softened on spot last week, producers here reported. The current listing, a range of $4.60 to $5.25 per pound is 40c. lighter than the previous quote. Dealers attribute the softening tone to a recent easing in raw material listings.

Isobutyl Phenylacetate—Some final production figures offered by the Tariff Commission for 1955 noted that 33,000 pounds of this material was produced during that year. Sales for the same period amounted to 30,000 pounds with a volume of $36,000. The unit value of the isobutyl phenylacetate sold was $1.20 per pound.

Isoeugenol—Sales of this material during 1955, according to the United States Tariff Commission, amounted to 82,000 pounds. The value was $304,000 at a unit value of $3.71 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

The pepper market remained almost stationary, one dealer reported last week, and continued overshadowed by the firm position held by the nutmeg market. Despite a quantity of spot off-take including deliveries for this month, neither political news nor the possibility of a renewed dock strike did anything to counteract the lethargy which has dominated the proceedings for some time past. Sarawak and Lampong appeared steady, while Dudia displayed occasional willingness to make minor concessions in nearby positions. The market, in short, had become adjusted to the closing of the Suez Canal and except for occasional flurries in the wake of news items, seemed crisis proof.

Nutmegs—Dealers here reported that prices remained good in all areas of this market. Neither Granada nor Indonesia seemed able to offer any quantity of importance, thus buyers scrambled for the few offerings made. Mace as well, remained firm and in some areas appeared to be in tighter supply than nutmeg.

Ginger—Prices ot newcrop Jamaica ginger stood at relatively high levels, it was noted here last week. The position served to focus attention on the tight supply position of this type of ginger. Other grades shared in the interest, with particular interest paid to spot and shipment Cochin ginger as it is said to be available well below comparable quality material quotes. The fact that India has been a consistent seller of Cochin for newcrop shipment, has depressed prices to a very cheap level, it was said. In view of the prospect of better availability as well as the reasonable price level some dealers suggest that this material is the best buy on the market at present. Newcrop Nigerian is at least five cents higher than Cochin; newcrop African is also higher and Jamaican, of course, is very high.

Paprika—The Spanish market still appears to be in good hands and exporters are only letting material go at the highest levels and then, it has been noted, with some reservation. Rumors of further reduced crop estimates have been heard here at spot, though no verification has been made. Yugoslavian and Chilean paprika are remaining a broadening factor of interest as a result of the tight Spanish picture.

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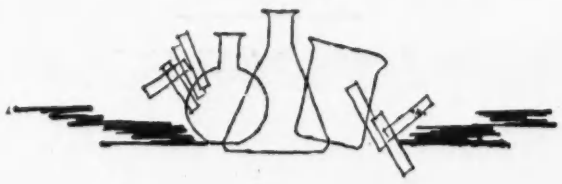
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Coatings Materials

A general upward price adjustment, averaging approximately ½ cent per pound on alkyd resins, and an almost general upward adjustment in organic pigment prices were the feature of this market at the new year. In addition, there were 2 cents per pound price increases slated to become effective January 21 on all stearates, particularly those of zinc, magnesium, barium, calcium, and aluminum. Nickel oxide, black and green, were advanced last week owing to the recent increase in the price of nickel metal.

Back of the alkyd resin price increase was the higher cost of phthalic anhydride, together with increased manufacturing, labor and shipping costs. The higher phthalic costs has been absorbed by resin manufacturers since October 1.

Much the same pattern applied to the organic pigment price advances. Almost the whole wide range of chemical intermediates from which pigments are made, advanced in price October 1, and these higher raw material costs could not be absorbed indefinitely by pigment manufacturers. Organic pigments, of course, were not the only colors to be advanced. Practically the whole range of dyestuffs were comparably affected, and had to be adjusted upward at the new year.

So far as lacquer raw materials were concerned, prices of raw materials were fairly stable and unchanged. Plasticizers were still extremely competitive and moved in their usual market of soft prices and individually negotiated sales, where price patterns were more a matter of meeting competitive offerings that they were of established list levels.

Meanwhile, the price pattern on extender pigments, on earth colors, and on the synthetic pure iron oxides was unchanged at the new year. This was also true of cadmium-selenide and cadmium-mercury colors.

Price Trends

Advanced

Black, acetylene, imp., c.l., 2c. per lb.
l.c.l., 2c. to 4c per lb.
Blue, alkali, 15c. per lb.
Iron, 2c. per lb.
Peacock, fugitive, 100 percent color strength, 5c. per lb.
Victoria toner, PMA, 20c. per lb.
PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Chrome colors:
Yellow and orange, zinc yellow and molybdate chrome orange, 1½c. per lb.
Green, 2c. per lb.
Green, brilliant, PMA, 20c. per lb.
Malachite, PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Maroon, BON acid, 10c. per lb.
Toluidine toner, 20c. per lb.
Nickel oxide, 9c. per lb.
Orange, dinitroaniline toner, orthonitroaniline toner, 5c. per lb.
Red, arylids, 10c. per lb.
Chlorinated para toner, 5c. per lb.
Eosin toner, 10c. per lb.
Lake C toner, 7c. per lb.
Lithol rubine toner, 5c. per lb.
Para toner CP, 5c. per lb.
Rhodamine, PMA, 10c. per lb.
PTMA, 20c per lb.
Toluidine toners, all shades, 5c. per lb.
Violet, methyl toner, PMA, 5c. per lb.
PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Yellow benzidine, 10c. per lb.
Hansa type, 10c. per lb.
Zinc chromate, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 6, 1956
100.79	100.29	100.29	100.10

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Black, Acetylene—The new year saw this item priced 2c. per pound higher than former schedules. Carlot bag quantities of the imported material were priced currently at 19c. per pound, duty and freight extra. In smaller quantities, ex warehouse, prices ranged from 24½c. to 30c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Blue, Alkali—The changing price pattern at the new year on alkali blue powders settled by the new year at $2.25 per pound, a figure 15c. per pound higher than former schedules. This was somewhat less than the increase originally announced for January 1.

Blue, Iron—Chinese, Milori and Prussian blues, as well as the so called soda blues, advanced in price 2c. per pound at the new year. This brought carlot quantities to 52c. per pound, ton lots to 53c., and less than ton lots to 54c. per pound. The alkali resisting types under the new price schedule were priced at 57c. per pound for 23,000 pounds or more, 58c. for ton lots, and 59c. for 250 pounds lots.

Blue, Phthalocyanine—There were no price changes in the phthalocyanine colors and their modifications.

Blue, Toners—PMA methyl violet advanced 5c. per pound at the new year, instead of the previously announced 20c. advance. The new price settled effectively at $2.80 per pound. However, the originally announced 20c. price advance on PTMA methyl violet toner, stuck, and this item is now firmly priced at $4.35 per pound.

The phospho-molybdic acid type Victoria toner was advanced 20c. per pound to the new January 1 price of $4.50 per pound, while the PTMA type Victoria toner also moved up 20c. per pound, to $5.55 per pound.

Green, Chrome—The CP chrome green pigments at the new year were priced 2c. per pound higher, ranging at 42c. per pound for most grades with some of the higher blue content grades priced at 43c. and 46c. per pound.

Hydrated chromium oxide was priced at $1.20 per pound. The reduced chrome green colors, which were scheduled originally to advance from 18c. to 20c. per pound, reached the new year at a price of 19c. per pound, a 1c. advance instead of 2c.

Green, Phthalocyanine—There were no price changes in phthalocyanine colors.

Green, Pigment B—The original price advance slated for this item of 5c. per pound, did not stick, and the item entered the new year at the same price schedule as prevailed in 1956.

Green, Toners—The PMA brilliant toner formerly priced at $5.35 was advanced to $5.55, up 20c. per pound at the new year. The PTMA tomer previously listed at $6.40 was advanced to $6.60 per pound. Straight PMA Malachite green under the new price schedule was listed at $5.30 per pound.

Nickel Oxide—Prices on black were advanced to 84c. and green to 85c. last week.

Orange Pigments—There were no January 1 price changes in the cadmium selenide or cadmium mercury pigments. Dinitroaniline toner went up 5c., the new listing being $1.50 per pound. Nitroaniline toner moved up to $1.35 per pound. Chrome orange pigments of all shades were advanced 35c. per pound.

Red, Arylid—Light and dark shades advanced 10 cents per pound at the new year. Deep shades were priced at $3.70 per pound and light shades at $2.85 per pound.

Red, Cadmium—None of the cadmium selenide or cadmium mercury pigments changed price at the new year.

Red, Iron Oxide—None of the natural or synthetic iron oxide type pigments changed price at the first quarter.

Red, Organic Pigments—Eosin tomer moved up 10 cents per pound, to $1.75. Lake C toner was advanced to $1.20 per pound. MNPT maroon toner was increased 20 cents per pound, to $3.80. Naphthol ITR was upped to $5.50 per pound. Para toners were raised 5 cents per pound, to $1.15. Chlorinated paras were newly priced at $1.30 per pound. Lithol toners moved up from 85 cents to 93 cents per pound, and lithol rubine toners entered the new year unchanged despite an earlier announcement of some upward adjustment.

Rhodamine PMA toners were advanced from $5.60 to $5.80 per pound, and the 20 cent per pound advance on the PTMA Rhodamine tomer brought it to $6.60 per pound. Watchung red was unchanged. All shades of toluidine toners were advanced to $1.70 per pound.

Yellow Pigments—Chrome yellow was advanced 1½ cents per pound making the new price on all shades 35 cents per pound as of the new year. Zinc chromate was likewise advanced 1½ cents per pound. This brought the standard or regular zinc yellow to 29 cents per pound, and the basic zinc chromate to 34 cents per pound.

The organic orange pigments were also adjusted upward in price. Benzidine AAA type was newly priced at $2.20 per pound, while the AAOT type was priced at $2.45 per pound. The permanent, or lightfast, type also advanced 10 cents per pound, bringing it to $3.25.

The toluidine, or "Hansa" type yellows were advanced 10 cents per pound, bring-

ing the G and M pigments to $2.20 per pound and the 10 G pigment to $2.35.

Lacquer Materials

Plasticizers — Supplies were abundant, and there was no change at the new year from the generally unsettled and soft price structure that has long characterized the market. There is nothing new in this soft nature of plasticizer prices, and it was felt that volume-wise, business was on the upgrade.

Dioctyl phthalate was a case in point. Usually dicapryl phthalate is not used nearly as much as dioctyl phthalate. Those who do buy it, buy it because it is generally somewhat cheaper than dioctyl.

However, in the market this week, it was hard to tell whether or not there was any real price advantage in dicapryl. Dioctyl was listed by most producers at 28½ cents in tankcars yet practically all material moving, moved at 28 cents. Capryl which had been priced at 27½ cents should have reflected the October 1 price advance in phthalic anhydride, and been priced at 28 cents, but actually there was no real reflection of this in view of the competitive situation.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins — In general, the price pattern in alkyd resins at the new year was an upward trend which amounted on the average to ½ cent per pound of liquid resin solution, in tankcars. The price advance was not ½ cent across the board, some resins being advanced more than others, and most of the advances falling within the range of ¼ to 1 cent per pound. However, the great bulk of resins moved up ½ cent per pound.

The higher cost of phthallic anhydride, which resin manufacturers have absorbed since October 1, together with increased shipping and manufacturing costs, accounted for the upward price adjustment.

Supplies were plentiful, and demand was definitely on the increase looking toward a good first quarter.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Dec. 28	Mon. Dec. 31	Tues. Jan. 1	Wed. Jan. 2	Thur. Jan. 3
Drums—					
M	...	$7.75†	...	...	$8.05
WG	...	8.59§	...	...	8.50
WW	...	8.99§	...	...	...
Bags—					
M	...	8.14	...	$8.15	...
WW	...	...	...	8.65	...
Sales, USDA	127*	1052*	...	1‡	3‡

Tankcars (for week ended December 28)—None.

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $10.40; WG, $9.70; N, $9.60; B through M, $9.35.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.585	.585	...	.585	.585
Sales	8,000¶	...	...	8,000	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 67c.; l.c.l., dms., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. † Tankcars. ‡ Carlots. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.

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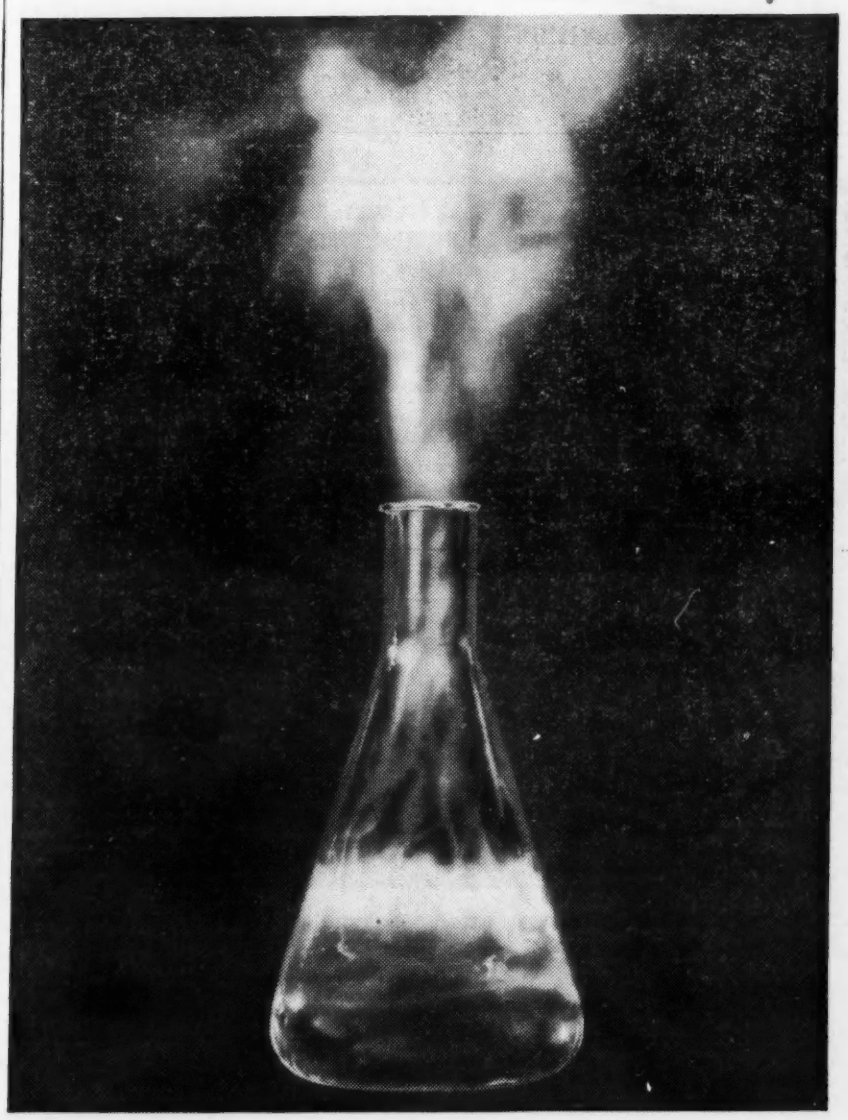

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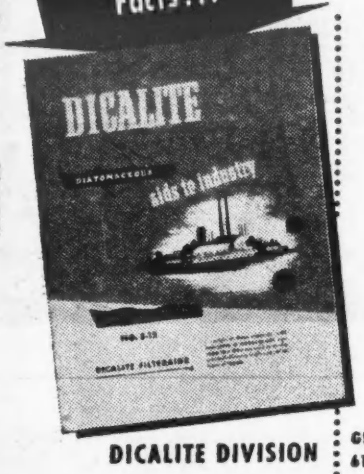

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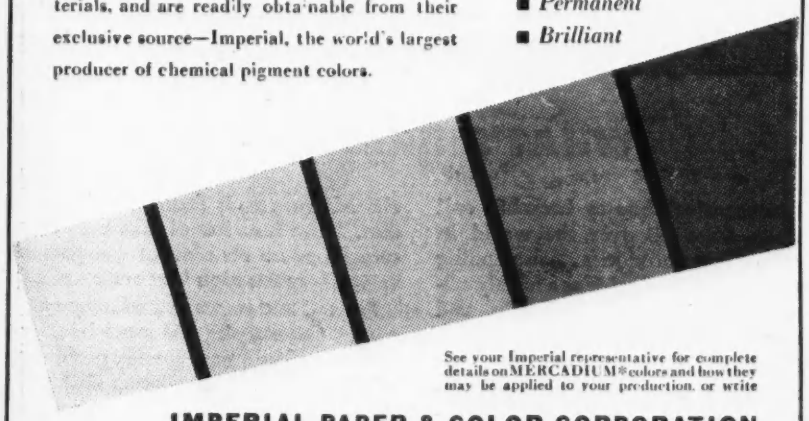

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Fertilizer Report Proposal Backed by Olin

—Continued from page 4

benefit the farmer and therefore the nation.

Current practice requiring these ingredients to be expressed as oxides, the statements points out, dates back to the early days of the fertilizer industry when it was believed that the elements occurred in the form of oxides. Later it was found that the elements actually occur in the form of their salts. Since these salts can be of various types, scientists have long since been trying to effect the change from the oxides to the elements.

'Hoodwinking' of Farmer Charged

"To continue this outdated useage," Mr. Nevins declared, "is to hoodwink the farmer by making the analysis appear bigger than it does when expressed wholly as elements. Condoning this kind of farm malarkey is not becoming to our industry, to our way of life, nor to any of us as individuals."

Mr. Nevins discounted the idea that it is impractical to make the change now.

"There is no reason for price increases based on the changeover," his statement said. "All ingredients will be the same, cost the same per unit, and should sell for the same unit price."

The statement said, "Obtaining legislative approval of the changes in all states before the 1960 deadline proposed by control officials will be expedited if industry joins with the impressive host of agricultural groups who already have endorsed the proposal." It urged industry-wide support of the proposal.

Mr. Nevins averred, "If we ask ourselves honestly, 'whose advice does the farmer really take?' we must admit in most cases he will follow the recommendations of the very group of scientists who are recommending this change. The research work of these scientists, running into millions of dollars annually provided by the taxpayers, is further enhanced by grants in aid from our industry. Can we criticize the farmers for not following their advice and at the same time turn about ourselves and disregard their suggestions?"

Mr. Nevins urges that industry-wide approval to the proposal be expressed, thereby giving a vote of confidence to those scientists agricultural leaders who, with the best interests of the farmer at heart, are recommending these logical changes in nomenclature.

The plant food division of Olin Mathieson operates a high analysis, pelletized fertilizer plant near Houston, Tex., and regular mixed fertilizer plants at Little Rock, Ark.; Baltimore, Md.; Williamston, N. C.; Phoenix, Ariz., and Lebanon, Pa.

US Could Hike Daily Oil Output 2.1 Million Barrels

Department of the Interior reported last week that studies made by the oil industry show that under emergency conditions the United States could increase its petroleum output by 2.1 million barrels daily, bringing production to about 9 million barrels a day.

Secretary Fred A. Seaton said that other conclusions of the report are:

1. Of the 2.1 million barrels, 1.85 million can be produced in areas of the midwest, Gulf Coast states and Rocky Mountain states.

2. The ability to produce petroleum exceeds the availability of normal transportation systems, such as pipelines, barges, and tankcars.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Steady tone continued to feature the textile and leather chemicals last week. Withdrawals against current contracts increased materially after turn of the year, with consuming inquiry also improved for immediate and later delivery. Prices remained unchanged and steady for the entire list, the only exception was zinc hydrosulfite which was advanced January 1. Interest in bichromates and sodium hydrosulfite was quite active for prompt shipment. Strength of potato starch continued to feature the sizing materials market. Production was reported at capacity, with the bulk of the output sold ahead. Grinders maintained prices and confined offers to prompt shipment. Trading in corn starch and dextrin was quite active for nearby delivery. While trading in tapioca flour was limited, consumers showed good inquiry for replacements. Siamese flour for replacement was steadier and slightly higher for all grades. Interest in Brazilian flour lagged and the market continued a nominal affair. Sago flour was quiet, but steady. Tanners increased interest in tanning materials for nearby shipment. Primary markets remained firm and offerings were maintained at former levels.

Price Trends

Advanced

Potato starch, Idaho shipment to East, ¼c. per lb.
Zinc hydrosulfite, c.l., ½c. per lb. l.c.l., 2c. per lb.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 6, 1956
108.55	108.55	108.55	105.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

Leather production in October was materially larger than the previous month it was reported by Tanners Council. Cattle hide and kip side leathers totaled 2,275,000 hides and kips in October against 1,970,000 in September; calf and whole kip skins 738,000 skins against 586,000; goat and kid skins, 2,234,000 against 1,706,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,202,000 against 2,140,000.

Chemicals

Bichromates—Market was quiet, but steady. Consuming inquiry was fairly active for requirements during the first quarter. Prices were well held for all grades.

Sodium Acetate—Inquiry was quite active for delivery after the turn of the year. Prices were without change and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Buying interest improved for prompt delivery. Market remained firm. Prices were without change.

Sulfonated Oils—Demand was spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Zinc Hydrosulfite—Higher prices became effective January 1. Carlots were raised to 22c. per pound, drums and less quantities to 24c.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—This market was quiet, though steady. Prices were maintained at 65c. to $1 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Corn Starch — Conditions were unchanged and firm. Prices were maintained at former levels. Demand was quite active. Pearl was quoted at $7.27 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder $7.39, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Egg Albumin—Trading was still slow, but market was unchanged and steady. Flake was held at $1.65 to $1.67 per pound and powder, $1.69 to $1.71 per pound, spot according to quantity. Technical remained firm at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Liquid egg production during November was the largest for the month since November, 1946. Production totaled 9,426,000 pounds, compared with 5,255,000 pounds in November last year and the 1950-54 average of 6,451,000 pounds. The quantities used for freezing, drying, and immediate consumption were all larger than a year ago.

Egg solids production totaled 1,010,000 pounds, compared with 739,000 pounds in November last year and the 1950-54 average of 978,000 pounds. Production consisted of 189,000 pounds of whole egg solids, 366,000 pounds of albumen solids and 455,000 pounds of yolk solids. Production during November last year consisted of 64,000 pounds of whole egg solids, 237,000 pounds of albumen solids and 438,000 pounds of yolk solids.

Frozen egg output during November was the third largest production of record for the month. Production totaled 5,572,000 pounds compared with 3,750,000 pounds during November last year and the 1950-54 average of 4,062,000 pounds. Frozen egg stocks decreased 22 million pounds during November compared with a decrease of 26 million pounds in November last year and the 1951-55 average of 25 million pounds.

Egg Yolk—Trading improved, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were maintained at $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, spot, depending upon quantity. Yolk production in November amounted to 455,000 pounds, compared with 438,000 pounds, November, 1955.

Potato Starch — Withdrawals against current contracts continued to move at a good pace. Buying interest was moderate for prompt and later delivery. Market was unchanged and steady. In Maine carlots were held at 6¼c. per pound. f.o.b. mills for shipment to all points. Idaho starch was quoted at 6¼c., carlots, mills and ½c. less for shipment to eastern destinations. Local market was quiet, but steady at 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, spot according to quantity.

Sago Flour—This market was quiet and unchanged for spot and later delivery. Replacements were quoted at 5.45c. to 5¾c. per pound, as to grade carlots, exdock, prompt and forward positions. On spot, raw was available at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c., exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Trading was reported quiet. Market remained steady at former quotations. Siamese medium grades were held at 5.4c. to 5.45c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment. Grade A was unchanged at 5¾c. to 5.80c. per pound, same basis. Brazilian flour continued quiet and nominal around 10c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

Tanning Materials

Canadian leather footwear production totaled 31,962,078 pairs in the first nine months of 1956, compared with 28,861,454 pairs in the corresponding period of 1955, an increase of 3,100,624 pairs. Production declined in September by 302,358 pairs from the preceding month and by 55,693 pairs from September 1955. Output in September totaled 3,557,553 pairs, compared with 3,859,911 pairs in August and 3,613,246 pairs in September, 1955.

Footwear production with leather soles amounted to 1,399,853 pairs in September, but for the nine-month period it totaled 12,298,440 pairs against 10,948,463 pairs for the same period in 1955.

Cutch—Interest in replacements was fairly active. Offers were light and well held at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Myrobalans—This market remained unchanged and steady. Buying interest for replacements was moderate for prompt shipment. Primary market remained firm. Genuine J1 was maintained at $63 to $64 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; crushed, $79 to $80 per ton and Bombay, $61 to $62, same basis.

Quebracho Extract — Primary market continued firm at unchanged quotations. Buying interest was reported light. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent 12 63/64c., same basis.

Valonia—While trading was dull, reflecting the holiday season, primary market remained unchanged. Shipments were well held for all grades. Beards were quoted at $86 per ton, carlots, exdock; cups, $64 per ton same basis, and extract, 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

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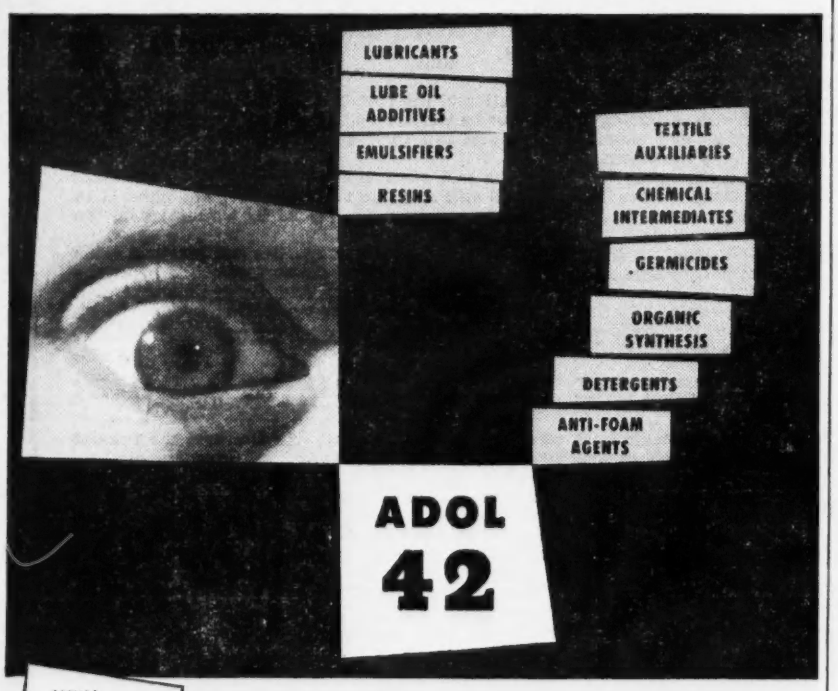

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats was restricted to the edible group last week. Moderate volume of business was transacted in corn, cottonseed and soybean oils at fractionally higher prices, while peanut oil was weak and declined sharply. Crude coconut oil was sold at slight advance. Copra was inactive, but firmer. Olive oil on spot remained in tight supply and was closely held at prevailing prices. Offers from primary sources continued unavailable, except limited quantities for shipment from Tunisia. This also stimulated the local market, despite light demand.

Improved demand for tallow and greases strengthened this market and moderate business was reported for dealers account at slightly higher prices. Export inquiry continued inactive. Stocks of oleo oil were reported scarce and the market was more or less nominal in the absence of trading of sizable quantities.

Consumer interest lagged for replacements of linseed oil and quotations while unchanged were shadable for tankcar quantities. Increased offers of tung oil and slow demand caused prices to drop fractionally. Light sales were reported at the decline. Oiticica oil remained firm and was advanced fractionally in some quarters reflecting the strength of replacements from Brazil. Trading in imported castor oil was fairly active for prompt delivery and some business was reported at concessions. Domestic grades were quiet, but firmly held.

Crude menhaden oil was quiet, but steady. Fishing has practically ceased for this season. Oil stocks were reported in limited supply and well held, reflecting the strength of the European market. Export inquiry however, was reported inactive. Crude tall oil was advanced fractionally, effective January 1.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copra, $2 per ton.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 1 2/5c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ⅝c. per lb.
refd., ⅝c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅝c. per lb.
refd., ⅝c. per lb.
Tall, crude, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb.
ined., ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, peanut, crude, ¾c. per lb.
refd., ¾c. per lb.
Tung, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 6, 1956
121.02	121.02	119.85	104.58

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Moderate improvement was reported for imported oil and sales were reported on the basis of 22¼c. to 22½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Offers were light. Demand for domestic grades was spotty with prices firm for all grades.

Coconut — Crude was sold at 11⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 12¾c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Trading was reported spotty.

Corn—Stronger competing oils stiffened this market and quotations advanced fractionally. Crude was sold at 14½c. and 14⅝c. bid, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined also was firmer and lifted to 18.29c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Cottonseed—Improved trading featured the futures market last week. Demand was quite active and mixed with commission houses and professionals on both sides. Prices were fractionally higher. Exporters and refiners were in the market which strengthened cash oils. Market also was stimulated by news from Washington of prospects of early action by Congress for additional vegetable oil foreign aid. January tenders were increased to 39 contracts. Cash oil was stronger and refined salad was lifted to 18⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Good volume of business was reported in crude cottonseed for both export and refiners account. Offers were scarce. Tankcars were nominal at 14½c. per pound, southeast, Valley and Lubbock and 14⅝c., Waco.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, January 4, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Jan.	23	16.70	16.09	16.73@16.80
Mar.	450	16.85	16.15	16.83S
May	450	16.84	16.12	16.81S
July	333	16.78	16.17	16.76S
Sept.	54	16.46	16.05	16.46S
Oct.	25	16.05	15.90	16.02S
Dec.	49	15.85	15.68	15.69S

Total sales and switches, 1,386 contracts.

Disappearance of refined cottonseed oil in November was indicated at 2,163 tankcars, compared with 2,027 in October and 2,493, November 1955. Visible supply was estimated at 18,517 tankcars end of November against 21,469 November 1955.

Linseed—New business was reported quiet. Market was unchanged with raw oil offered at 13.4c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, January forward delivery. Firm bids could have shaded asking prices for sizable quantities. Deliveries against contracts improved appreciably since January 1.

Minneapolis.—Sales of linseed oil increased substantially, sparked by vigorous selling efforts on the part of crushers, and price concessions. List quotations held at 13.4c. a pound, raw, in tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis, but round lot sales were shaded from 2 10c. to 4 10c. a pound. Warehouse price basing held at 13.7. Bulk of buying was for January June requirements. Shipping directions were slow and tankcars were not in tight supply as had been the case in recent weeks.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	4,500,000	5,760,000
Since Sept. 1	124,740,000	119,580,000

Flaxseed—Trading quiet. Prices steady. Cash seed offers continued scarce.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed market was dull, offerings limited and crushers not pressing for new supplies. Bids held at $3.40 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis, but it was apparent that producers were holding for substantially higher levels. Crushers have sufficient supplies for nearby needs and were content to take on the limited offerings at current levels, 1c. over the support level. Contributing to quiet market was the fact that one or two large crushers are not operating with flaxseed, shut down for 10 to 20 days. Offerings in the spot cash market totaled only 9 cars while to-arrive bookings amounted to 20 cars and 6,000 bushels in trucklots. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 148 cars, against 145 a year ago. Shipments were 60 cars, compared with 48 cars last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
Past week	266,400	276,850	108,000
Since Sept. 1	13,434,400	13,312,600	1,774,800

Oiticica—This market was steadier and fractionally higher. Tankcars ranged from 15¾c. to 16c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery, depending upon seller. Offers from Brazil were reported limited and closely held. Drums were quoted at 17¼c. to 18c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Olive—While business was still slow, stocks on spot were firmly held. Spanish oil was in tight supply and maintained at $3.50 to $3.60 per gallon, drums, duty paid, depending upon quantity. Offers for shipment were light and confined to Tunisian oil around $75 per 100 kilos, c. and f. New York.

Palm—This market was firm, reflecting the higher cost of replacements. Drums were maintained at 15¾c. to 16¾c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Oil in tankcars was offered at 13½c. per pound, New York, March delivery.

Peanut—Crude was easier and sharply lower. Tankcars were sold at 17¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mills. Refined also was lower at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

The supply of peanuts in the hands of millers, warehousemen and end-users on November 30, 1956 totaled 1,017 million pounds of equivalent uncleaned, unshelled peanuts, according to the Crop Reporting Board, compared with 1,097 million pounds a year ago. This supply excludes peanuts still on farms and shelled oil stock. In the Virginia-Carolina area, rainfall was almost continuous over the last three

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Oils Fats and Waxes

weeks of October which resulted in delayed movement of this crop to the mills. Receipts at mills for November 1956 for this area amounted to only 174 million pounds compared with 210 million from a much smaller crop last year. The total supply of 1,017 million pounds included 818 million pounds of farmers' stock (uncleaned, unshelled) peanuts, which was about 10 percent smaller than stocks of 908 million a year ago. Stocks of cleaned, unshelled peanuts (roasting stock, principally of Virginia type) were also down from last year, but peanuts held in the form of shelled edibles are up about 7 percent over November 30, 1955.

Rapeseed—Trading was slow, but market remained unchanged and steady. Tankcars were held at 18¾c. per pound, New York, prompt and later delivery.

Soybean—Improved trading for refiners and export account stiffened this market. Crude oil was boosted to 14⅝c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, January delivery; 14⅛c., February and March was 13¾c. bid, same basis. Refined salad was advanced to 17.78c. per pound, tankcars, New York, January delivery.

Disappearance of crude soy bean oil in November was reported at 4,872 tankcars against 5,142 in October and 4,194, November 1955. Visible supply was estimated at 16,324 tankcars end of November compared with 18,157, a year ago.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures (new contract) in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, January 4, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		——Cents per pound——		
Mar.	12	13.50	13.16	13.85@13.95
May	15	13.39	13.07	13.53@13.64
July	8	13.25	13.10	13.25@13.30
Sept.	6	12.47	12.25	12.75@12.80

Total sales, 41 contracts.

Tall—Higher prices for crude became effective January 1. Tankcars were raised to 3c. per pound, works and to 4¼c., drums, carlots, same basis. Refined grades were unchanged and steady.

Tung—This market was easier and off fractionally. Trading continued slow. Tankcars ranged from 23c. to 23¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery as to seller. Drums were quoted at 24½c. to 25c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Domestic oil was lower at 23c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—This market remained firm. Offers for shipment were scarce and

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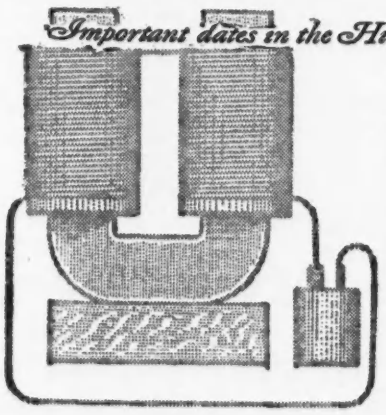

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Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Beans	Oil
	Pounds	
Last week	508,200	1,650,000
Previous week	....	432,000
Corresponding week, 1956	1,590,450	404,000
Total this year	508,200	1,650,000
Corresponding period, 1955	1,590,450	404,000

Cocoa Butter—Demand was slow. Spot stocks were quotably unchanged at 68c. to 71c. per pound, as to quantity.

Copra—Trading was reported inactive. Shipments were firmer at $160. per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Buying increased and market developed a firmer tone. Trading was reported light and spotty. Choice white was higher at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars delivered and yellow grease 6¾c. to 6⅞c., same basis. Export interest was still slow.

Lard—Market was stronger with vegetable oils and advanced sharply. Cash lard was higher at 15.30c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

The Department of Agriculture authorized Yugoslavia to buy $10.9 million of lard with Yugoslavia currency. The authorization, issued under a previously-announced sale agreement, covers about 33,500 metric tons of lard. Contracts must be closed between January 4 and May 31, and the lard must be shipped between January 4 and June 29.

Oleo Oil—Stocks were scarce and offers ranged up to 20c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was more or less nominal at 14c. to 15c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Trading was reported quiet.

Tallow—Increased buying interest for domestic needs, improved the tone of the market. Sales took place at ⅛c. higher. Bleachable fancy was sold at 7⅝c. and 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, (quoted, 7½c. to 7⅝c.) special, 7⅛c. and No. 1, 6¾c. same basis. Export business was reported inactive. Guaranteed fancy was higher at 9⅛c. to 9¼c. per pound, drums, f.a.s.

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, January 4, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Jan.	1	8.00	8.00	7.95@8.05
July	2	7.90	7.85	8.00@8.10

Total sales, 3 contracts.

Fish Oils

Cod—Buying interest was slow, but market remained steady. Tanked oil was held at 10⅞c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York, prompt shipment. Offers were light. Oil on spot ranged from 11⅝c. to 11⅞c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Menhaden Crude—Both buyers and sellers marked time. Market, however, remained steady. Tankcars were maintained at 9¾c. per pound, f.o.b. works. Export interest was still quiet, but the European market was strong. Fishing has practically ceased for the season, though some boats still operated off North Carolina. Refined fish oil was well held for all grades. Light pressed oil was unchanged at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—This market remained firm. Trading was limited. Supplies were not liberal and closely held. Forty-one percent was offered at $58.50 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $62, Alabama and Georgia; $61.50, South Carolina and North Carolina, f.o.b. mills, for January shipment.

Linseed Meal—Nearby delivery continued steady. Trading slow.

Minneapolis.—Market was firm for nearby supplies, deferred offerings steady to 50c. lower. Tight supply situation due to suspended flaxseed operations of several crushers contributed to January strength. Withdrawals against existing contracts continued at an active pace but interest in new purchases was limited. Crushers quoted extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein at $52.50 to $53 a ton for January shipment; $52 for February-March. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein, was steady at $60.50 for January-March.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	11,400,000	13,800,000
Since Sept. 1	264,600,000	300,421,000

Soybean Meal—Market was steady. Trading was fairly active. Forty-four percent meal was quoted at $47 per ton; January-March shipment; $48.50 per ton, April-September bulk, Decatur, and $50 per ton, f.o.b. Mississippi Valley, January-March shipment.

Waxes

Trading was still limited, but consumers showed more interest in nearby requirements. Carnauba grades remained steady, reflecting the strength of the Brazilian market. This has practically stopped price shading in the local market, which was quite active recently. North country, No. 3 Ceara crude was maintained at 66c. to 68c. per pound, spot as to quantity and Parnahyba, 2c. per pound more. Yellows continued strong and scarce. No. 1 Ceara was unchanged at $1.43 to $1.45 per pound, spot according to seller and quantity and Parnahyba, $1.46 to $1.48, same basis. Candellila wax continued in tight supply on spot. Offers for shipment from Mexico were scanty and shipments were behind schedules.

Bids Wanted

Chemicals, 980 5-lb. bots. glacial acetic acid, 6,600 1-lb. bots acetone, 72 1-lb. bots. powdered alum, 160 1-gal. bots. aluminum phosphate gel, 504 1-lb. bots. aminoacetic acid, 240 ¼-lb. bots. barbital sodium, 768 10-gm. bots. fuchsin basic, inv. A-247, Jan. 15, 1,536 1-lb. bots. lactose, 2,520 1-lb. bots. magnesium trisilicate, 192 10-gm. bots. malachite green, 48 1-lb. bots. mercury ammoniated, 576 ¼-lb. bots. methyl salicylate, 354 7-lb. bots. same, 288 ¼-lb. bots. molybdic anhydride, 384 1-pt. bots. phenylephrine hydrochloride solution, inv. A-249, Jan. 14, Vets. Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Drugs, 764 bots. of 100 aminophylline tabs., 0.2 gm., 3 gr., 384 bots. of amphetamine sulfate tabs., 0.1 gm, 1/6 gr., 200 pkgs. of 12 amyl nitrite, USP ampuls, 0.33 ml. pearls for inhalation, 1,344 bots. of 100 ascorbic acid tabs., 0.05 gm, ¾ gr., 5,760 bots. of 100 same, 0.1 gm, 1½ gr., 1,392 bots. of 100 codeine sulfate tabs., 0.032 gm, ½ gr., 192 bots. of 100 dicalcium phosphate tabs., 0.5 gm, 7½ gr., 1,536 bots of 100 morphine sulfate tabs., 0.016 gm., ¼ gr., hypodermic, inv. A-253, Jan. 14, 1,440 ¼-lb. bots. sodium carbonate anhydrous, 224 5-lb. cans same, 600 1-lb. bots. same monohydrated, 2,016 1-lb. bots. sodium chloride, 630 5-lb. bots, same, 4,608 ¼-lb. bots. sodium hydroxide, 192 ¼-lb. bots. sodium iodide, inv. A-265, Jan. 17, 360 boxes of 100 5-ml. ampuls ascorbic acid injection, 576 boxes of 12 caffeine and sodium benzoate injection, 0.5 gr., 7½ gr., 2 ml., 1,056 boxes of 12 calcium gluconate injection, 1 gm., 15 gr., 10 ml., 144 boxes of 6 ampuls emetine hydrochloride, 0.065 gm., 1 gr., 1 ml., 200 boxes of 12 papaverine hydrochloride injection, 0.065 gm., 1 gr., 2 cc., 192 boxes of 5 phenobarbital sodium injection, NF, 0.324 gm., 5 gr., 2 ml., inv. A-261, Jan. 14, 576 bots. of 100 nicotinamide tabs., 0.05 gm., ¾ gr., 192 bots. of 500 same, 192 bots. of 100 potassium permanganate tabs., 0.2 gm., 3 gr., 3,270 bots. of 100 pyridoxine hydrochloride tabs., 0.025 gm., ⅜ gr., 1,536 bots. of 100 quinidine sulfate tabs., 0.2 gm., 3 gr., 1,272 bots. of 500 same, 24 bots. of 1,000 same, inv. A-255, Jan. 16, Vets Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vet. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Paint, 16 gals. floor and dec enamel, 167 gals. primer paint, zinc for aluminum and magnesium surfaces, inv. 77, Jan. 10, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Anniston Ordnance Depot, Anniston, Alabama; 1,050 gals. bleacher grey enamel, inv. 64, Jan. 17, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Fort Benning, Ga.; 3,136 gals. syn. semigloss enamel, inv. (4)-868, Jan. 16, 3,107 gals. same, inv. 880, Jan. 16, 10,000 qts. cellulose nitrate jet black lacquer inv. (4)-870, Jan. 16, 10,188 spraying lacquer, 5,832 gals. stencil paint, inv. 869, Jan. 21, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila 11, Pa.

Sulfuric acid, 70,160 lbs., electrolyte, inv. 5243-P4, Jan. 14, Navy Purchasing Office, Officer in Charge, 180 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.

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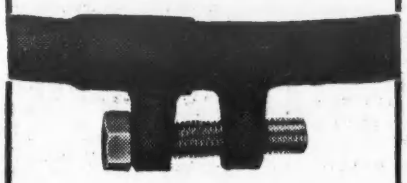

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S/S Jacketed Vac. Stills; 425 gal. & 755 gal.

Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; 50"x17'4"; Internal 300 PSI; Jacketed.

Dopp 650 gal. Cast Iron Jktd., Agtd. Reactors.

Bethlehem 2660 gal. Cast Iron Still-Dryer; Coils Cast in Jacket; 7'x7'6"; Dished Heads.

Two 5000 gal. Stainless Steel Mixing Tanks; Dished Heads; 10'x9'6"; Agitated, 40 HP.

Smith 1750 gal. Autoclave; Type 317 Stainless; 5'x8'9"; Sparging Coil; heavy duty agitator.

Smith Stainless Lined Pressure Tanks; 135 PSI; 20,000 gal., 10'x30'.

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2—#12 Sweetland Filters, on 2" and 4" c.c., with monel covered leaves. Also, bronze leaves for #12, 24 steel rim, 12 monel rim, unused; 48 slightly used.
1—#2, 23 copper leaves, 1½" c.c.
2—Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers, m.d. S.S. cans.
2—Stainless Steel Hersey Rotary Dryers, 5'x26' and 6'x23'.
2—6'x125' Rotary Kilns.
1—#5057 Raymond High Side Roller Mill.
1—Day #30 Imperial jack. Mixer, 75 gal.
9—Sperry 18"x18" Filter Presses, 11 ch.

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3'x5' Single Drum Dryer, 316 SS, 5 HP Exp. mtr.
Devine #12 Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20 shelves
Devine #36 Double Door Vac. Shelf Dryer
Gen. American 42"x120" Twin Drum Dryer
Link Belt SS Rotary Dryer 5'x20', complete
2 Heavy Duty W & P Jktd. Mixers, 15 gal. 15 HP
Pfaudler 50 gal. Reactor, glass perfect
BP 100 gal. SS Sigma Arm Mixer, 20 HP exp.
Nash Hytor Vac. Pump, #6 with 40 HP Motor

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Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20"

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4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 14-S-8.
#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS
Pfaudler 200 gal. Glass Lined Jack Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. steel Kettles to 1000 gals.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & #2SI.
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42", 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #00 Swing Sledge Mill, 3 HP.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll crusher
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40"
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
3—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Stokes & Kux 2½" dia. single punch Preform Machines. Also other sizes & Rotaries.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Conveyors & Elevators. Gas Boilers.
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STERLING 8-1944

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DRYERS
3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 11'6"x36', 7'5"x20', 5'2"x20'.
1—Hersey 1½'x12' Rotary Hot Air 304 S.S. with steam coils.
1—Buflovak 2'x4' double drum Vacuum.
2—Buflovak bronze drum Flakers 48"x40", 48"x28".
1—Buflovak 6'x5'6" Monel single drum Flaker.
4—Stokes single door Vacuum Shelf with 8—44"x40" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac 4'x20', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40'.
3—Rotary Dryers 4½'x50', 6'x40', 6'x60'.

MIXERS
2—Baker Perkins 100 and 50 gal., 316 S.S.. Sigma Blades.
2—Day "Imperial" double arm 75 gals., power tilt.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 250 and 100 gals.
5—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9', 304 S.S. Rotating, jacketed.
1—Robinson 48"x7'6" long, 304 S.S. jacketed Powder, 90 cu. ft.
1—4' dia., 304 S.S. Conical Blender, 3 HP motor.

MILLS
1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
3—Abbe 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x3½' Silex lined Pebble Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizer Bantam and #2TH.
1—National 6"x12" Two-Roll Mill, motor driven.
7—Jeffrey Hammermills 20"x12", 15"x8", motor driven, NEW.

CENTRIFUGES
2—Sharples C-27, C-20 Super-D-Hydrators 316 S.S.
1—Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter, 304 S.S.
5—Bird 32"x50". 316 S.S. solid bowl, continuous, fume tight, 60 HP TEFC motors, New 1953.
2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38" Stainless Steel, Continuous, Solid Bowl.
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Steel Perforated 15 HP XP motors.
1—Bird 40" Suspended rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 S.S. perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30" center slung 304 S.S., Perforated basket.

KETTLES, REACTORS, CONDENSERS, EVAPORATORS, TANKS
2—500 gal. 347 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors 300# int. pressure, 75# jacket pressure.
1—600 gal. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor 165# int. pressure.
1—Glascote 1400 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor 30# internal 40# jacket.
6—500 gal. 316 S.S. closed, jacketed Tanks.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S. Horizontal Tank 5'6" dia. x 16' long.
3—Unused 2500 gal. Vertical rubber lined Tanks 7'x9'.
3—12,000 gal. Aluminum Tanks 10'6" dia. x 20' high.
1—10,000 gal. Aluminum Tank 10'x16', ½" shell, 25# W.P.
3—10'x40', 10'x30', 8'6"x25' Steel Horizontal Storage Tanks.
10—Kellogg Admiralty Tubes 2700, 2200 and 1800 sq. ft.
2—Struthers-Wells 536 sq. ft. Heat Exchangers 304 S.S.
1—Struthers-Wells 4'6" dia. x 16' high, 316 S.S. single effect Evaporator, 375 sq. ft. Calandria.

FILTERS
1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Eimco 18"x12", 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum.
2—Feinc 3'x1', 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum with vacuum and receiving Tanks.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, totally enclosed.
1—Niagara 230-32 Pressure Filter, 230 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—#3 Sweetland Filters 304 S.S., 12-25" dia. leaves. 75 sq. ft.
2—#12 Sweetland Filters 36 leaves, 4" centers, 500 sq. ft.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 60"x120", 40"x84".
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron, 304 S.S. Sifter, 40"x84" single deck.
7—Stokes DD2, DS3, B2, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
1—Stokes #21J, 304 S.S. Granulating Mixer, NEW.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H7, H6, H5, L5, L4, TS7, #4, #2, AL-572.
2—Stokes #412G, 412B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
15—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps 1½" to 5".

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Chemical Plant Equipment

1—600 gal. T317 St. St. Tank, ¼", ASME 15# Pr.

1—300 gal. T304 St. St. Tank, ¼".

1—170 gal. T316 St. St. Tank ¼" & ½", ASME 15# Pr.

1—135 sq. ft. Heat Exchanger T316 St. St., ASME 50# Pr.

2—Hills-McCanna K3M-2F Two Feed Metering Pumps, 3" x 3" and 5" x 3".

2—Lawrence T316 St. St. Sump Pumps, 5" x 4", 200 GPM.

1—Shriver 24" x 24" Filter Press, 15 ch.

1—Blaw-Knox K-15-600 Gas Cleaner, ASME 600# Pr.

1—Ozark-Mahoning Submerged Combustion Evaporator, 2,800.00 BTU/hr., type 316 St. St., with 1150 gal. T316 Evaporator Tank, 26" dia. x 62' T316 Stack, Air Blower and Gas Pump with motors, T316 Burners, controls, etc.

FROM CLOSED BAKERY

1—Mikro Pulverizer #3TH.

7—7 bbl. Dough Mixers.

4—5 bbl. Dough Mixers.

11—100 gal. Beater Mixers, Jacketed.

7—50 gal. Beater Mixers, Jacketed.

1—50 gal. Baker Perkins Double Shaft Beater Mixer, 5 HP.

1—30 gal. Hottman double shaft ribbon mixer with high speed knives, 25 HP.

1—Two Roll Saw Tooth Crusher, 8" x 18" long.

2—Spencer Turbo Compressors 350 cfm @ 32 oz. with carburetors.

4—R. C. Pos. Blowers 10"x15" and 8"x21".

Dextran and Alcohol Equipment from Syrup and Sugar plant

2—Horiz. Oval Stainless Steel Closed Tanks, 2000 gal. & 2500 gal.

1—350 gal. Vertical Stainless Jacketed Tank with Agitator.

3—500 gal. Pfaudler Stainless Steel Jacketed and Agitated "Super-Mixer" Tanks.

3—A. L. Anderson Vacuum Drying System, made of Stainless Steel (2—Type 316; 1—Type 304). Has (6) Stainless Steel shelves approximately 3' x 6' with individual doors and vacuum connections for each shelf; with vacuum pump and motors.

2—DeLaval Model BUH-3930 Hermetic Clarifiers (Separators) Serial Nos. 3519628, 29 (with 3 HP motors). St. St. bowls.

1—Carter & Nansen design Copper Bubble Cap Alcohol Still 36" diameter x 35 plates, with preheater and condenser. (To produce 200 gallons of 95% by vol. alcohol from aqueous feed containing 50% alcohol.)

1—Stainless Steel Packed type Distillation Tower, 24" diameter x 27' 9" O.A.H. x 1/8" T304 St. St. (60 gallons/hour).

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19 cu. ft. Patterson Blender.
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6800 CFM Blower, 2 PSI, 85 HP.
C20 Sharples Super-D-Hydrator SS.
36" x 50" Bird Cont. Centrifuge.
40" SS Bird Sus. Perf. Centrifuge.
Rotoclone Collector Size 36, Type W.
6' x 17'10" Everdur Column.
3' x 14' x ¼" steel Column, 75 PSI.
2350 sq. ft. Condenser, steel/SS.
2790 sq. ft. Condenser, steel/Adm.
3300 sq. ft. Condenser steel/SS.
5' x 20' x ¼" Rotary Cooler.
30" Robinson Rotary Cutter, 30 HP.
502-16 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryers, SS.
8'6"x35' Rotary Dryer.
7'0"x30' Rotary Dryer.
6'6"x30' Rotary Dryer.
24" Filter Press 35 chambers, wash.
243D Stokes Oscill. Granulator.
6'x48" Hardinge Pebble Mill.
Jeffrey Hammermills, 15 x 8, 20 x 12.
Micro Pulverizers 2TH & 1W Bantam.
140 cu. ft. Paddle Mixer (NEW).
12" Dia. L. B. Twin Shaft Paddle Mixer.
412G Stokes Microvac Pump (NEW).
2000 gal. Reactor, 200 PSI.
18" Gayco Cent. Separators.
4'x15' Tyler Single Deck Screen.
3'x15' Tyler Single Deck Screen.
4' x 10' L. B. Vibrating Screen 2 Deck.
28A Robinson Gyro Sifter, SS.
1300 gal. Glass-Lined Tank.
2450 gal. Tanks vert. weld. 150 PSI.
4500 gal. Hortonsphere.
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4279 L1 Sharples H2 Nozzlejector; 15 HP XPL; 1000 GPH.

4311 Sharples C27 Super D Hydrator; Type 316 SS; 30 HP XPL.

3870 M1 Bird Continuous Conical Centrifugal; 28"x18".

4305 P2 Bird Cont. Solid Bowl Centr. Filter; 36"x50"; with Plow.

1152 M Bird 48" Rubber Covered Extractor; 40 HP 2 Sp. Motor.

4041 P 14 Rubber Cov. Susp. Centrifugal; 30"x18"; Annular Dis.

4093 B11 A. T. & M. Susp. Centrifugal; 40"x24"; Solid Bowl.

4330 W2 Tolhurst 26" Perf. Basket Centrifugal; Plow Discharge.

Large Stock of Sharples Supercentrifuges and DeLaval Centrifugals in many types and sizes.

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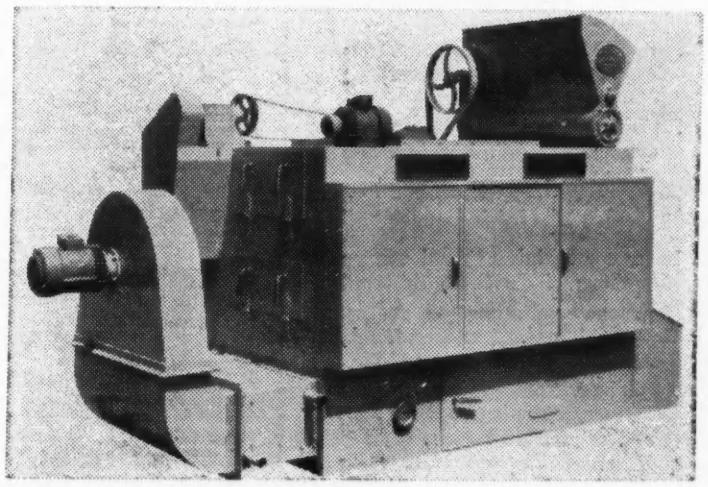

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for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Buflovak Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20 shelves, with condenser.

2—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 3' x 15', complete ASME code constructed.

2—National Research Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 8 shelves.

1—Oliver Type 304 Stainless Steel Precoat Filter, Size 3' x 6'

1—Oliver Rotary Vacuum Filter, Size 3' x 6' rubber covered.

1—Sparkler Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 33S17.

1—Link Belt Stainless Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 207-14.

3—Link Belt Steel Roto Louvre Dryers, Model 207-10, Model 310-16, Model 502-20.

1—Hardinge Rotary Dryer, 5'x50'.

1—Hardinge Rotary Dryer, 7½' x 60'.

1—Stokes Double Drum Dryer, 5' x 12', ASME.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 120", ASME.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 32" x 90".

1—Niagara Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 45-30 (New).

3—Stainless Steel Vertical Tanks, 3300 gallons each.

1—Stainless Steel Vertical Tank, 4500 gallons.

1—Steel Pressure Tank, 17,000 gallons, 80# pressure, ASME code.

1—Monel Jacketed Reactor, with agitator, 200 gallons.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Reactors, 150 gallons, with agitators.

1—Leader Type 347 Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 2000 gallons.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Reactor, with agitator and drive, Series P, 50 gallons.

6—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Reactors, 335 gallons each, with agitator.

5—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Vacuum Receiver, 10 to 100 gallons (New).

1—Pfaudler Series EL, 300 gallon Jacketed Reactor, complete with agitator and drive.

12—Struthers Wells Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 650 sq. ft.

2—Ames 500 HP Steam Generators, 125 PSI.

4—Vulcan Stainless Steel Condensers, 41, 85, 95 and 200 sq. ft.

2—L.O. Koven Steel Jacketed 1000 gallon Reactors with turbine type agitators and drive.

1—Baker Perkins Type 316 Stainless Steel Multimatic Centrifugal Filter, Model HS-24".

2—L.O. Koven Steel Jacketed Kettles, 750 and 850 gallons.

4—Patterson Steel Jacketed Kettles, 2500 gallons.

1—Vulcan Steel Bubble Cap Column, 42" x 30' with 20 trays (New).

1—Vulcan Steel Bubble Cap Column, 24" x 30', with 20 trays (New).

1—Vulcan Steel Bubble Cap Column, 18" x 25' with 17 trays (New).

1—AT&M Type 316 Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifugal, complete with 18" perforated basket.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

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FDA Credited

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Health of the Public Health Service amount to more than $180 million for the current fiscal year.

"Most of this sum, in turn, is allotted by the institutes for medical research by hospitals and universities. During the year 3,000 research grants, totaling $39½ million, were awarded to independent scientists working in universities and other medical centers throughout the nation.

"During the past year new legislation also launched, for the first time, federal grants to help build research facilities, federal aid in training more nurses and more public health personnel, and a continuing annual federal survey of the extent and nature of illness and disability among the population.

"During the year more than 4 million babies were born—an all-time high. The death rate for 1955 remained relatively the same for the eighth successive year —9.3 per 1,000 people, and little change is anticipated for 1956.

PHS Gains During 1956

"Among the proud gains noted by the Public Health Service last year are these:

"The mystery of galactosemia, heretofore a fatal disease attacking the newborn, was solved.

"Dramatic progress was made in heart surgery.

"A vaccine was developed for further experimental use against a newly discovered group of viruses which cause a highly prevalent, grippe-like illness.

"A newly developed test was extended to thousands of women throughout the country to demonstrate how cervical cancer—now a major cause of death—may be almost eliminated through early detection.

"Communicable diseases continued their steady decline. The largest sum ever allotted by the Public Health Service for the prevention of a specific disease was made available in the fight against the scourge of polio More than $53 million was appropriated for use between August, 1955, and June 30, 1957, to help buy polio vaccine for children under twenty and pregnant women. Polio cases dropped from 29,270 in 1955 to an estimated 15,400 in 1956.

"Cardiovascular diseases and cancer, however, continued to take a heavy toll. Together, they accounted for 70 percent of all deaths (54 percent heart disease and 15 percent cancer) during 1956, about the same as last year. Major emphasis in health research is now being given to these and other chronic diseases which exact so heavy a toll.

Research on Cerebral Palsy

"Scientists throughout the nation also were increasing research, among other things, into the causes of cerebral palsy and mental retardation. Work on tranquilizing drugs in treatment of mental illness progressed, and scientific investigation into the aging process was accelerated. Last month a new Center for Aging Research was established at the National Institutes of Health.

"Last year more than 200 federally aided general hospitals were built or are under construction, and more than 200 nursing homes, rehabilitation centers, chronic disease hospitals, and diagnostic and treatment centers were approved for construction under the expanded hospital construction program.

"Notable progress also has taken place in environmental health. The first federal grant construction program for stimulating the building of sewage treatment works was launched, and air pollution control programs for research, training and technical assistance to states and communities completed their first full year of operation.

"Health services for American Indians and Alaska natives moved forward, with sizeable additions to professional staffs and the construction of new hospitals and health centers.

"Toward the close of the year the Public Health Service undertook the medical examination of Hungarian refugees, as a part of the President's Emergency Refugee Program. As many as 1,000 refugees have been examined in a single day in centers established at Vienna and Salzburg."

Food Additives Legislation

—Continued from page 3

fare. A bill drawn up by the department and now being circulated through the government for report to the White House and included among the legislative recommendations of the president is expected to be introduced probably later this month.

One of the changes made by Mr. O'Hara in his new bill seeks to clarify the issue of application of the control to additives already in use. The bill would exempt pesticidal chemicals and substances which have been authorized or approved previously by the Food and Drug Administration or the meat inspection branch of the Department of Agriculture.

Another change requires the secretary of HEW, within six months after the effective date of the proposed new law, to issue a list of substances which are generally recognized to be safe for use in foods. Such a list shall be published in the *Federal Register* and substances may be either removed or added to the list upon conclusive evidence by experts as to the safety of the substance.

Australian Plastics

—Continued from page 5

and New Zealand has announced plans to build a new polythene unit near Sydney. Completion is scheduled for the end of 1957, with an initial production of 3,000 tons annually. At present consumption of polythene is nearly 2,000 tons a year. The new plant is expected to meet Australia's total polythene requirements.

Phenol-formaldehyde capacity of three major producers is being expanded to 6,000 tons a year, about double present output. Imports are very small and there is a small amount of export business to New Zealand. Urea-formaldehyde and melamine-formaldehyde capacity is being expanded to 3,000 tons a year to meet demand and provide some margin over current needs.

Polyvinyl Chloride and Polystyrene

The Botany plant of Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia and New Zealand has a capacity of 6,000 tons a year for polyvinyl chloride, somewhat above demand at the present time. Annual capacity for polystyrene is about 6,000 tons, and present consumption approximates 5,000 tons a year. Imports are substantial but probably will diminish as more local material is produced .

There is a capacity of 1,000 tons a year for cellulose acetate but most of the output is for rayon manufacture. There is still a significant tonnage of imported acetate material required in forms not yet made domestically. About 800 tons of nitrocellulose are manufactured to produce approximately one million gallons of lacquer a year. Plastics-grade cellulose nitrate and sheet and film made from it are not produced in Australia but imports of celluloid (cellulose nitrate) are only 100 tons a year. Three firms manufacture polyester resins from imported materials. Present capacity for these resins is about 500 tons a year.

There are still several plastics materials which Australia may not find it economical to produce for some years. Imports of acrylics are about 700 tons a year and there is little likelihood of these resins being manufactured because of labor costs and other economic factors.

Plastics Materials Imported by Australia

Small but increasing quantities of nylon, silicones, epoxy resins, special cellulosics, fluoroethylene, polyurethanes, and natural resins are imported. No production of these plastics could be justified on economic grounds for many years.

Some of the other materials (fillers, plasticizers, etc.) needed for the manufacture of plastics are made domestically, but urea, hexamine, styrene monomer, polyvinyl acetate, and cellulose are imported. While demand for some of these may not be great enough to justify economic Australian manufacture for some years, others, such as urea and polyvinyl acetate, may be made domestically within the next few years.

Australian production of plastics and resin materials during 1954-55, as reported by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, is as follows:

	Use	*Pounds*
Phenolics	For molding and extrusion	6,813,424
Ureas and melamines	For molding and extrusion	4,914,672
Others	For molding and extrusion	2,478,672
Phenolics	For other purposes	3,430,448
Ureas and melamines	For other purposes	6,667,360
Alkyds	For other purposes	28,785,792
Others	For other purposes	6,848,464

Ind. Standard Jet Fuel Plant Will Start Up Late in 1957

The Mandan, N. D., refinery of Standard Oil Company (Indiana) will begin production of aviation jet fuel late this year or early in 1958 after new facilities are completed, refinery manager Thomas E. Stockdale said last week.

Mr. Stockdale predicted that ultimately the refinery would be able to handle about one million barrels of jet fuel production a year. Jet fuel is a blend of light naphtha and kerosene.

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Plastics Output

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up 10 per cent; styrenes, 636,000,000 pounds, up 4 percent; phenolics and other tar acid resins, 503,000,000 pounds, about the same as 1955; ureas and melamines, 312,000,000 pounds, about the same as 1955; cellulosics, 140,000,000 pounds, down about 10 percent.

Sales statistics compiled monthly by SPI covering molders, extruders and mold makers, indicate that the molders and extruders as a group, enjoyed approximately 6 percent increase in business over 1955.

Thermosetting molders are estimated to have had a 10 percent business increase in 1956, while the thermoplastic molders found their business off slightly.

The mold makers, as indicated by these SPI sales statistics, enjoyed increasing business over the last few months of 1956 which has brought their sales about 16 percent above 1955. As it takes a mold three or four months before it gets into production, this is considered to be a favorable sign for increased output of molded parts this year.

Indicated expansion for 1957 ranges widely from 5 percent to 100 percent. Molders indicated planned expansion at the lower extremity of the range, with most indicating no more than a 10 percent increase in their capacity. Most reinforced plastics products manufacturers indicated that they planned to increase production capacity, one as high as 250 percent. Extruders too indicated generally higher expansion plans.

In general, however, the expansion planned for 1957 is under that reported a year ago. At that time it was estimated expansion would run 10 percent. This year the pattern indicates an average of 5 percent for the plastics industry as a whole.

O'Mahoney, Howrey

—*Continued from page 7*

forcement of the Robinson-Patman act by Private Parties," by Lee Loevinger, of Minneapolis, Minn., a member of the firm of Larson, Loevinger, Lindquist, Freeman & Fraser.

Milton Handler, chairman of the section's special committee to study the New York State Antitrust Laws, will present the report of his committee.

"How to Comply With Section 2 of the Clayton Act, as Amended by the Robinson-Patman Act" will be the theme of the afternoon session.

The following papers will be presented: "How to Quote Delivered Prices," by Thomas J. McFadden, of Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Irvine; "How to Quote Functional Prices," by Jerrold G. Van Cise, of Cahill, Gordon, Reindel & Ohl.; "How to Meet Price Competition," by Jack I. Levy, of Sonnenschein, Berkson, Lautmann, Levinson & Morse; "How to Cost Justify," by Otto F. Taylor, of O. F. Taylor & Co.; and "How to Comply With Section 2(c)-(f)," by Frederick M. Rowe, of Kirkland, Fleming, Green, Martin & Ellis.

Plastics Fastest Growing

—*Continued from page 3*

polythene, 30 to 35,000 tons, and polystyrene, 30,000 tons. Polythene is considered to have the greatest potential, closely followed by polyvinyl chloride. The future of polystyrene is not as clear.

Polyvinyl Chloride Capacity

Considering plans of leading firms manufacturing thermoplastics, it is estimated that annual capacity in two to three years for polyvinyl chloride should amount to 112 to 117,000 tons and for polythene about 154 to 159,000 tons. The largest amount of polythene capacity by three firms will use the high-pressure method, while one firm will use the Phillips low-pressure method and another the Ziegler process.

Exports of plastics materials in 1955 rose to nearly 85,000 tons compared with 73,000 tons in 1954, representing in both years more than 25 percent of total output. This does not take into account a substantial amount of exports in the form of finished goods and component parts.

Plastics are replacing other materials on an increasing scale in the United Kingdom. Numerous consumers in this market presently using traditional materials are potential plastics consumers. BDSA feels the next several years can be expected to witness an intensified sales effort to win new markets under the pressure of increased domestic production of polythene, polyvinyl chloride, and polystyrene. The glass-container and pipe industries are mentioned as having far-reaching possibilities.

US Producers Well Represented

United States producers are well represented in the British market through direct investment or close association with British firms. The association between the United States and the United Kingdom in plastics has been of long standing, and has permitted exchanges in basic technics of plastics development and manufacture which have been rewarding to the industries of both countries. American products appear, on the whole, to be preferred to other foreign materials. This is indicated by the position of the United States as the leading exporter of plastics materials to the United Kingdom since the war.

Currently, Britain's anti-inflationary "credit squeeze," which has been increasing since early 1955 and includes higher bank rates, greater restriction on installment buying, and higher purchase taxes, has brought about a downward adjustment in the production of plastics materials consumed in radios, television sets, and automobiles, the sales of which have been most affected by the government's measures. As a consequence, sales of polyvinyl chloride and polystyrene resins have been slowed somewhat.

Import restrictions in effect as a result of Britain's dollar shortage limit to a certain extent the importation of plastics materials. The government expects the British consumer to obtain plastics materials from local producers when materials or reasonable substitutes are available.

Dollar Sources Get Equal Treatment

In cases where they are not available or are unduly expensive or of inferior quality and the consumer can so prove, an import license may be issued permitting purchase abroad. At present, dollar sources are being given equal treatment with other currency sources.

Recent developments in technics of manufacturing are primarily improvements of past methods. The size of molding machines is increasing, and means are constantly under study to speed up cycles of operation.

While some developments, usually modifications, are occasionally announced in the thermosetting field, BDSA thinks it is in thermoplastics that the greater industry now lies. Gradual development, increased production of existing materials, and new markets for plastics will probably absorb the industry's energies for the next few years, the agency concludes.

Following are British imports of plastics materials from the United State during 1952 through 1956:

	Metric tons	Value in British pounds[1]
1952	4,125	4,087,733
1953	4,422	4,327,659
1954	9,596	5,151,566
1955	11,982	6,458,060
1956 (8 months)	7,061	4,318,534

[1]One British pounds equals $2.78.

Diamond Black Leaf

—*Continued from page 3*

space, and eight storage tanks with a combined capacity of 150,000 gallons.

The project also calls for installation of new and improved formulating, reactor, packaging and power-handling equipment to meet steadily increased demands throughout a sixteen-state area for "Black Leaf" herbicides, weed killers and brush control chemicals produced at this plant.

"Increased production efficiencies and quality ontrol improvements resulting from these new facilities," Mr. Gerdes pointed out, "will enable Diamond Black Leaf's Des Moines plant to provide faster service and quicker shipments in meeting seasonal requirements of mid-western farmers for these chemical tools for better farming."

The expansion program, the first at the Des Moines plant since its acquisition by Diamond Black Leaf in November, 1955, is expected to be completed by February 15.

Italian Chemical Industry

—*Continued from page 3*

evidence of imbalance, the association cites the increase of 28.5 percent in imports of chemicals from OEEC countries in the first half of 1956, compared with a gain of only 6.9 percent in exports thereto.

The list of products which can be imported from the dollar area without license has been expanded to include many chemicals. As evidence of the effects of this measure on chemical trade with the United States, the association calls attention to the increase of 13.7 percent in chemical imports in the first half of 1956 over those in the first six months of 1955, compared with a decrease in exports of 28.7 percent.

Worried Most About Industrial Chemicals

The group in which increased imports cause most concern is that known as "various products of the chemical industry," consisting mostly of industrial chemicals. Many of these items require complex processing and are made for specific uses, often by medium-sized or small specialized units which are least able to withstand severe foreign competition.

The value of imports in this group rose to 14 billion lire in the first half of 1956, compared with 9 billion in the corresponding period of 1955, an increase of more than 50 percent.

Imports of pharmaceutical products and preparations also are up steeply. They increased 42 percent in the first half of 1956, and were accompanied by a drop in exports. The latter decrease, even though slight, is the first interruption to the steady upward trend which had prevailed in this sector for several years.

Imports of inorganic chemicals also increased substantially—up 25 percent in the first half of 1956, compared with a decrease in exports of about 16 percent.

Further evidence of the general decline is apparent in statistics covering the group which includes colors, lacquers, paints, varnishes, and coaltar dyes, where competition is severe. Italian imports of these products rose 10.7 percent in the first half of 1956, but exports dropped 50 percent from those in the first half of 1955.

Plastics and Resins

Even in the plastics and resins group, in which Italy has been very successful in the international market, the 23.6 percent increase in imports is considerably higher proportionately than the rise of 11.9 percent in exports.

The association's report also stresses the negative factors which affect the present situation. One of these is the lack of an overall economic policy consistent with the objectives of the Vanoni Plan, a program to stimulate the Italian economy and one which gives preeminence to the modernization and development of certain "impulse" industries, including chemicals, and which assumes that chemical exports will increase at a faster rate than imports.

Other deterring factors are the continuing rise in production costs, which has an immediate effect on exports, the barriers to the flow of investment capital, and fluctuations in the even course of trade. All of these the chemical association considers harmful to permanent economic progress.

In all fields of chemical production, but especially in those economically most important, foreign competition is becoming more severe and aggressive, both in the domestic market and abroad. By contrast, the association points out, the ability of the Italian industry to compete, except for certain outstanding exceptions, has been weakened. The report suggests that a reappraisal of the liberalization policy as it applies to chemicals seems to be warranted.

The chemical industry, according to the association, will probably exert pressure to curtail imports, but no decisive action along these lines is expected at this time.

Leeming Elects Vice-Pres.

Election of John W. Eckman to the post of vice-president has been announced by Thos. Leeming & Co., New York. Mr. Eckman, formerly manager of the professional products division, will continue his responsibilities in that area.

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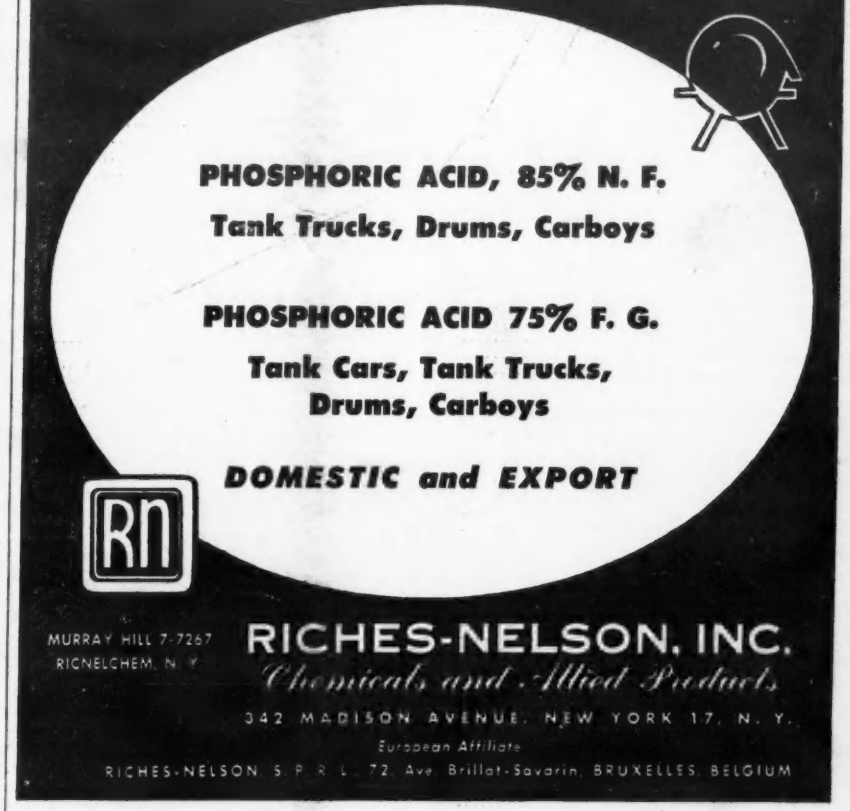
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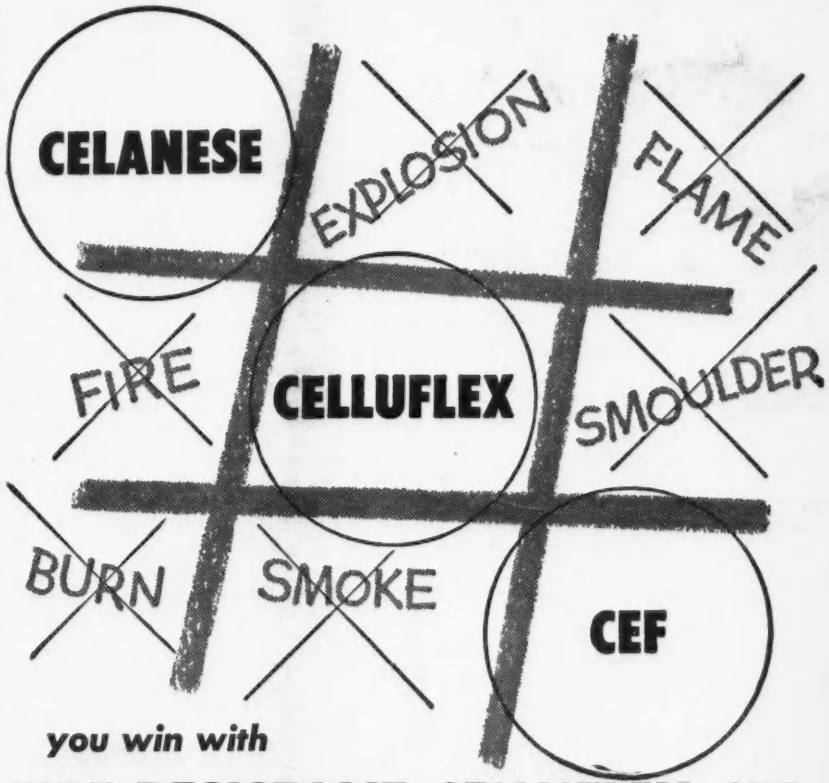

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